The New-York Times.

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ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Another Surprise of a Party of Our Cavalry.

Several of Them Taken Prisoners.

An Order from Gen. Burnside Regarding the Surprise of the Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The Commanding Officer Dismissed from the Service.

Reports of Deserters from the Rebel Army.

WHY FREDERICKSBURG WAS NOT SHELLED

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 3.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning parts of two companies, numbering in all sixty men, belonging to the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under command of Capt. Wilson, who were stationed at King George Court House, were attacked by about 300 rebels, who crossed the Rappahannock in small boats, at a point some distance this side of the Court House, thus getting between this command and the main body of the cavalry. Forty out of the sixty escaped, and there is reason to believe that more of them will yet return. Capt. Wilson is among the missing. How many we had killed and wounded is not known. The enemy left three dead. Citizens living in King George County, and who had applied to guards to protect their property, were known to be among the attacking party. They doubtless gave the information which led to the attack.

The following order was issued to-day by Gen. Burnside. All others who may be guilty of such gross neglect of duty, will thus be promptly dealt with, without reference to rank:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., Dec. 2.

General Orders No. 190.—George Johnston, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, while in charge of a cavalry picket on the 28th of November, having by his negligence, continued after repeated warnings from his commanding officer, permitted his party to be surprised by the enemy, and himself and a number of his officers and men to be captured, is, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, dismissed the service for disgraceful and unofficerlike conduct.

The Commanding General hopes and believes that a lack of discipline in the regiment and brigade to which this officer belonged did not warrant him in so gross a neglect of duty.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.
Lewis Richmond, A. A. G.

A flag of truce was sent over the river this morning for the purpose of conveying two daughters of Dr. [illegible] Conway, of Fredericksburgh.

Deserters from the rebels continue to arrive daily. They represent their army as being very destitute, particularly in clothing. No salt meat has been issued since they left Maryland.

Last week an order was issued by Gen. Lee that such soldiers as were without shoes should make moccasins from the raw hides, otherwise to do duty barefoot.

WHY THE CITY WAS NOT SHELLED.

The Richmond *Whig* publishes the concluding letters of the correspondence between Gen. Sumner and the authorities of Fredericksburgh, which show why the threat to shell the city was not executed. The following is Gen. Sumner's reply to the Mayor's letter refusing to surrender the town:

Headquarters Right Grand Division,
Camp near Falmouth, Nov. 21, 1862.

To the Mayor and Common Council, Fredericksburgh, Va.:

Your letter of this afternoon is at hand, and in consideration of your pledge that the acts complained of shall cease, and that your town shall not be occupied by any of the enemy's forces, and your assertion that a lack of transportation renders it impossible to move the women, children, sick, wounded and aged, I am authorized to say to you that our batteries will not open upon the town at the hour designated.

Gen. Patrick will meet a committee of representatives from your town to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at the Lacey House.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. V. SUMNER,
Brevet Major-Gen. Com'g Division.

An interview having thus been invited at 9 A. M., Mayor Slaughter, Dr. J. G. Wallace, J. L. Marye, Jr., W. A. Little, and W. S. Scott, on the part of the citizens, and Gen. Kershaw on behalf of the military, proceeded at the hour named, to the opposite shore, but were not received, as the following note will explain. It will also be seen that an apology was made for firing on the train which left, carrying out the departing citizens:

Headquarters Right Grand Division, Near
Falmouth, Va., Nov. 22, 1862.

To the Mayor of Fredericksburgh, Va.:

The invitation given you in my letter of last night, was in these words:

"Gen. Patrick will meet a Committee or representatives from your town to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, at the Lacey House."

The invitation was intended only for the civil authorities of Fredericksburgh, but I have no objection to the Committee being accompanied by one or two military persons. If you wish to meet Gen. Patrick he will be at the Lacey House at 2 o'clock to-day. The firing upon the train this morning was through mistake, and contrary to orders. I should much regret to learn that any departing families had been injured. Very respectfully, E. V. SUMNER,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

At 2 o'clock, pursuant to invitation, the aforementioned Committee, accompanied by Gen. Kershaw, proceeded across the river. After an interview of half an hour's length the Committee returned with word that a final answer might be expected from Gen. Sumner during the evening. About 6 P. M. the following note was received from Gen. Sumner, which, up to this writing, closes all conferences, and the town still stands:

Headquarters Right Grand Division, Nov. 22.

To the Mayor and Common Council, Fredericksburgh, Va.:

I am authorized to say that so long as no hostile demonstration is made from the town it will not be shelled. I have also to say that there will be no firing upon the cars before 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
E. V. SUMNER,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., Commanding.

It is proper to add that a unanimous vote of the Council sanctioned the reply made by the Mayor, and that a large and deeply interested attendance of spectators testified by their applause their full measure of responsibility for and indorsation of the course pursued by their legal representative.

As for the citizens, their determination is to let the old ship go down in the tempest, but surrender they never will. The women and children have all left. A great many males, however, still remain to watch their property.

THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

Jackson and Stahel—The Modified Sentiment in Secesshdom—The People Sick of the War, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Fairfax Courthouse, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1862.

The mystery about the movements of Jackson is being cleared up, so far that it is positively known he has gone southward; but whether to Richmond, Culpepper, or after Gen. Cox, is yet an open question, which only can be decided in the future. Jackson, it appears, was at Newmarket on Thursday last, with both Hills, so that there was some foundation for the information obtained by the scouts. The sudden dash Gen. Stahel made into the enemy's lines has so far disconcerted them, that they, in turn, begin to talk of Gen. Stahel as we talk of Jackson and Stuart. Where will he strike next? This doubt has undoubtedly caused a portion of the rebel forces to make a retrograde movement to protect their rear and flanks, while the main force moves southward, and from this fact springs the rumor of an attack being made at Centerville. No sooner had Gen. Stahel fallen back from Snicker's Gap than the report came in of the approach of a superior force, to cut him off at Aldie. This necessitated a change of direction, and a visit to Leesburgh, an emergency which had been foreseen and provided for. Yesterday, again, came the report of the enemy in front, but, if they approach too near, they will run against something they little expect.

HOW THE REBS FEEL.

My recent visit within the rebel lines gave me a coveted opportunity again to talk with the rebels at their homes. I have frequently done this before in the northern half of Virginia during the last three months. What a change has come over the people during that brief space of time. Then every one you met—man woman and child—was an active Secessionist, boldly avowing and urging their right to adopt the treasonable course being pursued. To-day it is just as difficult to find an open Secessionist outside of the army as it was before to find a Union man. Even the women, who have, in fact, done more than all the laws under which the Jeff. Davis Confederacy is governed, to fill up and bolster up the demoralized army, are beginning to feel, as the good housewife does sometimes, that "their cake is all dough." Secession, unleavened by the influence of woman, is sapped of all vitality. The children, too, who two years ago were taught to prattle treason and put on the hated insignia, are beginning to follow their natural inclinations, and now, in some instances, are found wearing the eagle upon their breasts, and denying, when asked, that they are Secessionists. The men everywhere are disgusted with the war, and well they may be. When Fernando Wood spoke of a "settlement of this affair by peaceful measures," he knew what he was talking about; he was but acting as the mouthpiece of a majority of the people in this State—a majority who have been exceedingly anxious to know for a year past what this war is really about, and why Virginia is made the battle-ground. Were Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet out of the State to-day, I firmly believe that the people would ask to be restored to their former position in the Union. There is no longer to be heard the talk of the desperado among the people, old or young; but it is rather the language of culprits, dreading the punishment they fear may come upon them for their misdeeds. This change in feeling has been mainly brought about by the Emancipation Proclamation. That was the first intimation to the people of the South that the Government really was in earnest in its attempts to crush the rebellion. Since that day, every negro in this section of Virginia has been, to all intents and purposes, *free*. Farms are now cultivated, and other branches of industry go on as before, by the aid of colored hands, but their labor is paid for, and paid for well, too—for the average wages received by the ex-slaves is $12 per month. One man who did own one year ago 250 head of "niggers," now confesses that he likes the Emancipation Proclamation, because it makes the "niggers" work better. Those who have remained with him are paid liberally, and, as I have already stated, he is satisfied. That sufficiently accounts for the increased amount of work performed.

INTERESTING FROM KEY WEST.

The Health of the Place Perfectly Restored—Necessity for More Prompt Postal Communication—Thirteen Prizes in the Harbor, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Key West, Fla., Thursday, Nov. 20, 1862.

Our island is again in the enjoyment of complete healthfulness, the last vestige of yellow fever having passed away, and again our streets are busy and active with the presence of large numbers of naval officers and men, a concourse of whom are constantly coming and going, being occupied while here in the transfer and delivery of their prizes to the officers of the Prize Court, in procuring their necessary supplies and repairs, (for here are immense stores of coals, provisions, &c.,) and also *sometimes* in seeking some personal comforts, and relaxation from the tedium of the blockade service.

Why does our Post-office Department make any delay in contracting with the proprietors of the steamer *Bio Bio* for carrying the mails between here and New-York? Previous to the war, $50,000 per annum was paid for twelve years for this service from Charleston to Havana, and now the importance of the route to our Government and people is increased fourfold, whilst the mails are allowed to find their own opportunity for transportation sometimes coming *via* Havana, sometimes by New-Orleans or Pensacola, making long trips at uncertain intervals, frequently three weeks intervening between arrivals. Here is the headquarters of two of our Naval squadrons. Two important military posts and a largely extended coast, all dependent on this post-office, whilst the Government work in progress here and the commerce of the port all call loudly and strongly for a regular and reliable communication at stated periods. Why should this stimulant be withheld from a point of so much importance as Key West, where, in all future time our Monitors and cruisers will resort for their coals and repairs.

Prize vessels continue to accumulate during the absence of the Prize Court, and there are now thirteen of them in the harbor, several of them having been brought in since the date of my last letter, viz:

Schooner *Adventure*, on the 11th, in charge of Prize-Master F. S. Leach, of the steamer *Kensington*, by whom she was captured near Sabine Bay, Texas. Cargo, salt and rope.

Schooner *Dart*, cargo salt and sundries, captured by steamer *Kensington* and brig *Rachel Seaman*, on the Gulf, arrived here on the 14th, in charge of Prize-Master Somers.

Schooner *Elias Reed*, cargo turpentine, resin, and eight bales cotton, from St. Mary's, Ga., was captured by steamer *Octorara*, Capt. Collins, near Abaco. Brought in on the 14th by Prize-Master J. Howard Wiley.

On the 16th the steamer *Huntsville*, Lieut.-Commanding Rogers, returned from a cruise of three days, having in tow a very fast little schooner, the *Ariel*, which she had captured about eighty miles from Tortugas, with a full cargo of assorted merchandise, from Havana. This vessel has been chased several times, and has always managed to escape by her superior sailing. The *Huntsville* went to sea again the same day. F.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Rebels Abandon the Line of the Tallahatchie.

The Forts Occupied by Our Forces.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS TO OXFORD.

Chicago, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

A special dispatch from Holly Springs says that the rebels evacuated Tallahatchie on the 1st inst., and that Gen. McArthur's Division occupied the rebel forts there.

There was no fighting of consequence.

The rebels are believed to be in full retreat.

The telegraph line is working to Wyatt on the Tallahatchie River.

The dispatch says that the Federal cavalry occupied Abbeville at 9 o'clock at night on the 1st instant, and that the rebels left the town before we entered.

They burned the dépôt building, which was filled with commissary stores and clothing. A considerable quantity of ammunition was also destroyed.

The rebels have gone to Oxford.

We will pursue them at midnight.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

THE BATTLE OF CANE HILL.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. BLUNT.

Headquarters, Battle-field, Nov. 20.

Major-General Curtis:

General: Learning that a rebel force under Gen. Marmaduke, 8,000 strong, was at Cane Hill, 40 miles north of Van Buren, Ark., and that Gen. Hindman was to join him to-day or to-morrow with a large force of infantry, for the purpose of making a desperate effort to enter Missouri, I determined to strike Marmaduke and destroy him before reinforcements arrived.

Leaving my transportation in the rear, I made a forced march of thirty-five miles, with about five hundred men, and attacked him at about 10 o'clock this morning. Found him strongly posted on advantageous ground. After an engagement of about three hours he commenced a retreat. Every foot of the ground was fought over and hotly contested until near sundown, when the enemy finding that their artillery, which they were making every effort to get away, was about to be captured, sent Cols. Shelby and Emmett McDonald with a flag of truce for the ostensible purpose of caring for their dead and wounded, but with the real object of making good their retreat to Van Buren.

The casualties of the day I am unable to state with accuracy at this time, as we fought over twelve miles of ground. One of the rebel officers with the flag of truce stated to me that they had lost sixty in killed, among them a Lieutenant-Colonel. My loss is comparatively small. Among the wounded are Lieut.-Col. Jewell and Lieut. Johnson, of the Kansas Sixth—both of them, I fear, mortally. The enemy are badly whipped, and will probably not venture north of the Boston Mountains again this Winter, if this part of the State is held. As it is their reliance for subsistence, and having eaten out all in the valley of the Arkansas, they must soon retreat into Texas.

I have sent for my transportation to come up, and shall occupy a position at or near Cane Hill. The rebels had about ten days' rations of bread, cooked and in little bags behind their saddles, from which it is evident that they intended making a desperate effort to force their way North.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES C. BLUNT,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION TO YELVILLE.

Headquarters, Department of the Missouri,
St. Louis, Nov. 30, 1862.

H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

General: Gen. Herron telegraphs that the Yelville Expedition, of which I wrote you, has returned.

It was successful in destroying the saltpetre works and the arsenal and storehouses, with about five hundred shot-guns and rifles. Sixty prisoners were taken and over one hundred horses. The sick in hospital were paroled, and the troops returned last evening, after traveling two hundred and fifty miles in less than five days. The troops were First Ohio, Tenth Illinois and Second Wisconsin, commanded by Col. Wickersham, of Tenth Illinois.

S. R. CURTIS. Major-General.

ANOTHER FIGHT NEAR SUFFOLK.

The Recapture of the Celebrated Pittsburgh Battery.

The Rebels Driven Across the Blackwater with Heavy Loss.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army, here:

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

An expedition sent out from Suffolk, yesterday, by Maj.-Gen. Peck, captured, to-day, the celebrated Pittsburgh Battery, which was taken from our army, and drove the enemy across the Blackwater at Franklin. We have thirty odd prisoners and are picking up more on the road. Many of the enemy are killed and wounded. Our loss is trifling.

JOHN A. DIX, Maj.-Gen.

A Plea for Gen. McNeil.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As much has been said lately about the shooting of ten rebels in Missouri by Gen. McNeil, it is proper that the facts should be stated in order that a correct judgment should be formed in the case.

The ten guerrillas shot were captured some time in the Summer, and were discharged on their parole of honor not to take up arms against the United States authorities until exchanged. They were afterward captured with arms in their hands fighting the Union troops, and for this violation of their parole deserved the punishment of death, according to the rules of War. Gen. McNeil, in trying to recover Mr. Allsman from the hands of the rebels, was, perhaps, more merciful than the strict rules of his duty allowed, but without effect.

Had more of our Generals punished the violation of parole with equal severity, the war would perhaps have been somewhat nearer its end.

The story that Gen. McKinstry and others refused the usual courtesies to Gen. McNeil, when in St. Louis recently, is simply a falsehood. W. H. B.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE CHINA OFF CAPE RACE.

The News of Gen. McClellan's Removal in England.

The Event Connected with the Recent Elections.

Napoleon and his Mediation Scheme.

Hints at a French Alliance with the Rebel States.

Another Letter from Garibaldi in Favor of the North.

Probable Election of Prince Alfred, of England, to the Greek Throne.

Cape Race, Monday, Dec. 1,
via Sackville, N. B., Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The Royal Mail steamship *China*, Capt. Cook, from Liverpool on the evening of Nov. 22, and Queenstown 23d, passed Cape Race at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon. She has eighty-seven passengers for New-York, where she will be due Thursday night.

The *China's* news, which was two days later, was procured by the Associated Press' news yacht.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* arrived at Lisbon on the 17th November.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, *via* Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on the 17th.

The steamship *Bavaria*, which was ashore off Altona Beach, got off on the 18th, and proceeded to Hamburg.

McClellan's removal caused depression in American securities.

The London *Times* says it is the *first effect of the elections on Mr. Lincoln*. McClellan is sacrificed to political jealousies, the party in power, being known to be conservative and opposed to the violent acts of the Executive. The *Times* questions the success of the movement, as it makes McClellan a conservative martyr.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* regards the removal as a defiance of the Government to the Democrats, and the humiliation of Mr. Lincoln. No moment, it says, has been more favorable for bold Confederate movements. It questions Burnside's ability for the appointment.

The text of the Russian note refusing the French proposition for mediation, fully bears out the telegraphic summary.

There were vague rumors that France has sent another note to England in response to Earl Russell's reply.

The Liverpool *Post* explains that the "290" recently launched, is not for the Confederates, but for the China trade.

The sale of sundry fast coasting steamers for the purpose of running the blockade, is reported.

A steamer, name unknown, recently left the Mersey with 600 tons of arms, etc., for the Confederates.

The London *Times* and *Post* reply to Secretary Seward's reflections on the case of the *Alabama*, and emphatically deny that there are grounds for the Federals to complain in a matter where they have reaped the greatest benefits.

Garibaldi, in a letter to W. Cornell Jewett, pledges himself strongly in favor of the North, as an opponent of Slavery. He goes for the abolition of Slavery before any Constitutional questions.

The Continental news is unimportant.

The *Times* of Saturday, again expatiates on the probable effect of the Democratic success in the elections. It says no sudden change in the Federal policy can be anticipated, but it is enough at present to know that the worst of Mr. Lincoln's measures has been condemned, and will probably be abandoned. *The Conservative victory will prevent the great crime of stirring up the negro to insurrection*, and will insure personal liberty and free discussion at the North.

A deputation had had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle on the subject of a route through British territory to the Pacific.

The *Morning Herald* regards McClellan's removal as a terrible mistake of Mr. Lincoln's, both in a military and political point of view.

The *Star* thinks the cause of McClellan's removal justifies the action of the President.

The *Saturday Review* thinks Napoleon has movements on foot, which do not appear on the surface of his mediation scheme; and says the express mention of the name of the Confederate States which they selected for themselves *virtually involves recognition*, and the proposal of an armistice implies an opinion which may shortly be altered into language more intelligible than words. *The article hints at a probable alliance with the Southern States in connection with the Emperor's designs in Mexico.*

THE VERY LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Sunday, Nov. 23.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

Athens, Saturday, Nov. 22.

The elections commence on the 6th, and terminate on the 10th of December.

The great probability of the election of Prince Alfred, of England, to the Greek Throne, causes excitement among the foreign Ministers.

The country is tranquil.

Constantinople, Saturday, Nov. 22.

The Prince of Montenegro has again protested against the action of "Black Douzen" along his frontier, but the Porte persists in its occupation.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening, Nov. 22.

The Cotton market has been firmer to-day, and all descriptions are a trifle higher. The sales foot up 10,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs are unchanged and steady.

Provisions flat.

London, Saturday, Nov. 22.

Consols closed to-day at 93¼@93⅜ for money, Erie Shares, 40¼@41¾; Illinois Central Shares, 44½@43½ discount.

Paris, Saturday, Nov. 22.

The Bourse is heavy; Rentes, 70f. 20c.

Havre, Thursday, Nov. 20.

Cotton has declined considerably, but no quotations can be given. Sales of the week, 1,000 bales stock, 55,000 bales.

ADDITIONAL BY THE HIBERNIAN

State of the British Manufacturing Districts—A General Amnesty in Austria—Further Discussion of Mediation—Guillotines Ordered by President Lincoln—A Plot Against the Life of Napoleon III.

Portland, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The steamship *Hibernian*, Capt. William Grange, from Liverpool on the 20th *via* Londonderry, on the 21st of November, arrived here at 4½ o'clock this morning.

The *Hibernian* touched at Cape Race on the evening of the 29th of November, from whence a portion of her news was transmitted over the wires.

Purser Brown reports, that the steamer *Norwegian* arrived at Londonderry on the morning of the 21st of November. He also reports: passed Nov. 27, lat. 49° 30′, long. 43° 10′, steamship *Nova Scotian* bound east. Passed Dec. 1, lat. 43° 10′, long. 61° 50′, steamship *Etna*, also bound east.

In the cotton manufacturing districts of England there was increasing distress, and this distress was claiming more and more the attention of the Government and the people. The contributions for the suffering working men were unprecedentedly large.

The Princess Clotilde is again reported *enciente*.

The Paris Bourse closed dull on the 20th of November at 70f. 30c.

Accounts from Pisa relative to Garibaldi are cheering.

The Prince of Wales and the Prince of Russia had been received by the Pope of Rome in a private audience.

The Emperor of Austria has amnestied all political offenders condemned by recent Courts-Martial, as well as such refugees who have already returned to Hungary. He has also ordered a cessation of the judicial proceedings now pending for political offences.

The Government of Denmark had replied to Earl Russell's note, that the maintenance of a common Constitution in Schleswig is a vital question for Denmark, and that Denmark will, therefore, firmly adhere to the line of conduct prescribed by the Constitution. The reply continues: "The acceptance of Earl Russell's proposition would lead to the destruction of the Constitutional life of Denmark and imperil the existence of the Monarchy."

A disturbance had broken out at Patras, Greece.

The French project of mediation in American affairs continues to attract considerable attention, and is the theme of much comment.

The Paris journals, with the exception of the *Moniteur*, generally reproach the English Government for holding back from the offer of France and charges it with discreditable motives.

It is reported that much disappointment exists in France at the course of Russia, as the proposition for mediation was sent to St. Petersburgh before it was to London, and the assent of the Russian Government was relied upon, and was expected to weigh upon the decision of England.

The London *Times* and the London *Daily News* think that subsequent events, including the Democratic successes in the Northern States at the recent elections, confirm the wisdom of the British Cabinet in acting as they have done.

The London *Morning Post* says that the question, in the view of all the three Great Powers, appears to be simply one of time.

The London *Herald* thinks that nothing could have been more graceful or more opportune than the proposal of the Emperor of France to England, and nothing more churlish or illogical than Earl Russell's reply to that proposal.

The *Herald* asserts that the relations of England and France have assumed an unsatisfactory character, but the London *Globe* ridicules this idea.

Cabinet councils were of frequent occurrence in London.

The result of the election in the State of New-York was the theme of very general comment, the prevailing impression being that the Democratic successes were a step toward peace, and that they would tend to keep the Federal Government within its constitutional limits.

The London *Times* thinks that the successes of the Democrats in the Northern States will bring the word "compromise" into very general use in America.

The London *Daily News* thinks that the Democratic successes signify a disposition to let the Republic "wallow again in the old mire of Slavery."

The London *Star* thinks that the effect of the Democratic successes may be to protract the war.

It is stated that the steamers *Saxonia* and *Hansa*, from Southampton, will take out large quantities of arms and ammunition for New-York.

A correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* charges that a recent steamer from Liverpool took out twenty-four French "guillotines," consigned to a confidential agent of President Lincoln in the City of New-York.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have issued an address to call forth public sympathy in England with the Emancipation party in the Northern States of America.

Baron Gros is now the French Ambassador at the Court of London.

The Spanish papers hint at Mexico being destined for a French "Canada."

It was rumored in Paris that a plot had been discovered to take the life of the Emperor at the inauguration of the boulevard "Prince Eugene." Extraordinary precautions were being taken to prevent the would-be assassins from carrying out their murderous purpose.

A dispatch announcing that an actual attempt had been made on the Emperor's life had made its way over Germany, which temporarily alarmed the various German Bourses.

The Italian Parliament had reassembled, but no speech from the throne was made.

The state of siege in the Neapolitan provinces and Sicily was subject to certain conditions.

The movement in Greece in favor of placing Prince Alfred, of England, upon the throne of that country, was gaining strength.

It is stated that forty-two Polish officers of the Russian army have been condemned to run the gauntlet. Even in the days of the Emperor Nicholas officers of the army were exempt from this dreadful punishment.

Letters from Warsaw describe the funeral of the lamented Countess Szamoyski, as having all the significance of a political demonstration. The Russian Police and the Cossacks rode among the crowd who attended the funeral, striking right and left with their sabres. Many arrests were made.

M. Drouyn De L'Huys and the Italian Government.

The text of the circular of M. Drouyn De L'Huys to the Italian Government, about which so much dispute has been raised, is at last made public. The first half consists merely of a recapitulation of the principal occurrences, diplomatic and otherwise, connected with the occupation of Rome during the last fourteen years. The concluding and more important portion is as follows:

"The Emperor has taken upon himself to explain in a letter, recently inserted in the *Moniteur*, the principles which guide his policy, and to demonstrate to Italy as well as to the Holy See the aim to be attained and the means to attain it. From the moment that the Emperor thus indicated the difficulties of the task and the conditions of success his Government has not ceased to renew his attempts to reconcile men's minds, and to restore to troubled consciences and suffering interests peace and security. The results have not, unfortunately, up to the present time, responded to his wishes; but if we have to regret on one side the persistence with which the Court of Rome has refused to seek with us the bases on which to effect an acceptable transaction, important events, which I cannot pass over in silence, have happened on the other side to confirm its resistance, and by authorizing its doubts, placed the Government of the Emperor in new difficulties. Gen. Garibaldi, substituting his individual initiative for the regular action of the public powers, organized an expedition openly directed against us, and claiming, with arms in his hands, the possession of Rome, placed under the safeguard of our flag. The Government of the King, I hasten to acknowledge it, with a resolution and energy to which it is only just to do honor, and which demonstrated his loyalty, promptly suppressed that attempt. Its conception alone, and the commencement of its execution, which followed, revealed, however, in Italy, a situation troubled by the fermentation of anarchical passions. At the same time, in a great neighboring country tumultuous manifestations were organized, of which the avowed object was to affect the resolutions of the Government of the Emperor. If it appears to me superfluous to recall the fact that the flag of France never retires before any menace, I believe I have no need either to claim for the policy of my country the most entire independence from all exterior pressure. Nevertheless, Sir, these facts, which I cannot pass over in absolute silence, would not have stopped the Government of the Emperor in its persevering efforts to arrive at the conciliation of the two great interests in Italy, which are the objects of his constant solicitude, if the official communication which was made to us in the circular of Gen. Durando, on the 10th of last month, and the publication which that document received, had not, for the moment, destroyed the hopes that we wished to found on the disposition of the Italian Government to effect the transaction which we wish to bring to bear. In effect, after having referred to the suppression of the attempt of Garibaldi, Gen. Durando appropriates it in his programme, and asserting the right of Italy over Rome, claims, in the name of his Government, the delivery of that capital and the dispossession of the Holy Father. In presence of this solemn assertion and this peremptory revindication, all discussion appears to me useless, and all attempts at an accommodation illusory. I state it with sincere regret, the Italian Government, by its absolute declarations which I have just recalled to mind, is placed on ground on which the permanent and traditional interests of France, not less than the actual exigencies of her policy, interdict us from following. I do justice to the friendly and moderate form of the communication which has been made to me in the last place by the Minister of Italy, but I in vain search therein for the elements of a negotiation to which we can lend ourselves. According to our view this negotiation can only have for object to conciliate two interests which recommend themselves to our solicitude by different titles, both equally respectable for us, and we should not know how to sacrifice the one to the other. The Italian Government knows, besides, that it will always find us disposed to examine with deference and sympathy all the combinations which it may suggest to us, and which would appear of a nature to accomplish the object which wisdom, we would hope, will at last aid us to attain."

The Rumored Plan to Assassinate Napoleon.

Paris Correspondence of the London Star.

All the Ministers left Paris on Saturday evening *en masse* for Compiegne. As they did so very unexpectedly, this circumstance had the effect of strengthening a current report that the Emperor was fired at the same evening by a soldier of his body guard. All Paris is this evening filled with stories of the conspiracy, to which I alluded in may last letter, as the cause of the inauguration of the Boulevard du Prince Eugene being put off. I did not like to give a circumstantial account of what I had there heard, passing from mouth to mouth, on the subject, feeling that it was too serious to treat as a mere *on dit*. But as there is now, for a wonder, some reason to think that there is a basis of truth for this report, I do not feel the same hesitation about going into some details when speaking of it. The story goes that fifteen men, armed with pistols, who are generally said to be Italians, were to have been posted along the Boulevard du Prince Eugene when the Emperor was to be passing. If one failed in carrying out his object, the second was to have made an attempt to accomplish it; and if the second failed, the third was to have taken his place, and so on till one of the fifteen had succeeded. I have also heard, but I do not know whether it is the truth or not, that all the conspirators have escaped, and that the government are in a state of great alarm. As for the Parisians, they are, from the Arch of Triumph to the Barriere du Trone, and from Montmartre to the Barrière du Maine, calling to mind the *clairvoyante's* prediction that a terrible catastrophe is to occur about the end of the decade which commenced with the destruction of the Republic. I know several persons whom all this talk has so alarmed that they will not go to see the pageant which is to come off on the 7th of December, lest they should meet with a stray projectile. Several ladies, I am told, also refused to order court dresses till after the first week of December shall be tided over by the Government in safety, so as not to have their wardrobes filled with useless finery in case any public catastrophe should meanwhile take place. The feeling which prevails here can only be compared to the panic which some years ago took place in different parts of the United Kingdom, in consequence of some sensation preachers having announced that according to their calculations of the prophecies the world would be destroyed on a certain day. The Emperor, it is believed by many of his subjects, is also influenced by the same fears as to what the end of the decade may have in store for him. The Emperor has also, by always professing to believe in fate or destiny, done much to originate the popular superstition of which I speak.

More Steamers for the Rebels.

Liverpool Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

A couple of new iron steamships leave the Mersey in the course of a week or two, "on Confederate account." Both vessels will be "regular clippers," either under steam or canvas. The fast paddle-steamer *Douglas*, belonging to the Isle of Man Steamship Company, has just been sold for the purpose of running the blockade, and will leave with a valuable cargo in a short time. Apropos of the running of the blockade, we may state that by the capture by the Federal cruisers of the steamers *Scotia* and *Anglia*, and the chase and loss of the *Minho*, several gentlemen in Liverpool and Manchester have been "let in" to an enormous extent—some people say as much as £250,000.

Naval.

LOCAL MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

To-day the *Honton*, a naval transport, heavily laden with stores and provisions at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, will go to sea. The *Massachusetts*, transport, will be taken in hands for immediate repairs. The *Circassian* is to be finished as soon as possible as a supply ship. The *Vanderbilt* lies off the Battery. The *Connecticut* is now a full-rigged man-of-war, heavily armed, and will be reported ready for sea this week. The steam-gunboat *Wamsutta* is to be overhauled at once, and put in sea trim. A large fleet of vessels has been chartered for the Banks Expedition, but their movements are secret. The yacht *America* is about to be armed.

A HITCH.

The fine screw sloop-of-war *Ossipee*, which was launched at the Portsmouth Navy-yard about a year ago, still lies there, although it was reported that she was to go to sea before this time. It is understood that her engines are inefficient, and some opinions are given to the effect that the whole steam-works will prove to be a failure. They are of Connecticut manufacture. The *Housatonic*, which is of the same class and tonnage as the *Ossipee*, was launched at Charlestown, and has been several months at sea.

Mason Jones on Dean Swift.

To-night, at the Academy of Music, Mr. Mason Jones will deliver his famous oration on "Jonathan Swift, the worthy Dean of St. Patrick's." From the verdict of the European Press, we look for a lecture of great interest, and of unusual brilliancy.

A Merited Compliment.—A very elegant sword, belt and other appropriate appendages, are soon to be presented by the patriotic citizens of the Fifth Ward, to Maj. Michael W. Burns, Second Regiment Fire Zouaves, Excelsior Brigade, as an appropriate testimonial for gallantry in the field. Maj. Burns was promoted from a Captaincy in the above-mentioned regiment, after the seven days' fight before Richmond, where he was taken prisoner by the rebels and subsequently exchanged. He was a member of Hose Carriage No. 21 at the time of joining the army, and his associates and friends of the Fifth Ward, of which he was a resident, have watched his military career thus far with pride and gratification.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Extracts from the Report of Secretary Stanton.

A detailed synopsis of the report of Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, was given in the Times of yesterday. From an official copy, which reached us subsequently, we derive the following extracts, which give the language of the Report in regard to all the leading topics discussed.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

From a survey of the whole field of operations, it is apparent that whatever disasters our arms may have suffered at particular points, a great advance has nevertheless been made since the commencement of the war. When it began the enemy were in possession of Norfolk, and every port of the Southern coast. They held the Mississippi, from Cairo to New-Orleans. Now, the blockaded ports of Charleston and Mobile only remain to them on the seaboard; and New-Orleans and Memphis have been wrested from them. Their possession of Vicksburgh obstructs the Mississippi, but it is to them of no commercial use. Their strongholds on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers have been captured. Gen. Andrew Johnson, as Military Governor of Tennessee, holds Nashville. The enemy have been driven from Kentucky, West Tennessee, Missouri, part of Arkansas; are fleeing before Grant in Mississippi, and all their hopes of Maryland are cut off. In commercial, political and strategical points of view, more success has attended the Union cause than was ever witnessed upon so large a theatre, in the same brief period, against so formidable an enemy.

The Union forces are now in the field, under able commanders, stronger than ever, resolute and eager to be led against the enemy, and to crush the rebellion by a vigorous Winter campaign. The armies of the Potomac and of the West stand ready to vie with each other in quickest and heaviest blows against the enemy. Taught by experience the ruin of inaction and the hazard of delay, a spirit of earnest activity seems to pervade the forces of the United States beyond what has hitherto been exhibited. In the numerous battles and engagements that have occurred, our armies in general displayed the courage and determination that should inspire officers and soldiers fighting in defence of their Government. Many gallant lives have been lost, and many brave and distinguished officers have fallen. For the dead deep sorrow is felt by the Government and people of the United States. A detailed report of those who have fallen in battle, or have distinguished themselves in the field, will be presented to you as soon as all the necessary official reports can be obtained. Some promotions in reward of gallant service have already been made from the ranks, and to high command; others have been delayed for want of the report of subordinate commanders, in order that promotion may be governed, not by partiality or prejudice, but upon due consideration of relative merit. By a resolution of Congress passed at the last session, the President was authorized to distribute two thousand medals to private soldiers of distinguished merit. From different specimens a selection has been made, and the medals are to be ready in January for distribution.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Anxiety was felt in some States at the probable success of disloyal practices tending to discourage enlistments, and the Government was urged to adopt measures of protection by temporary restraint of those engaged in these hostile acts. To that end, Provost-Marshals were appointed in some of the States upon the nomination of their Governors, to act under the direction of the State Executive, and the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended by your order. By order of the Department arrests were forbidden, unless authorized by the State Executive or by the Judge-Advocate. Some instances of unauthorized arrests have occurred, and when brought to the notice of the Department, the parties have been immediately discharged. By a recent order, all persons arrested for discouraging enlistments, or for disloyal practices, in States where the quotas of volunteers and militia are filled up, have been released. Other persons arrested by military commanders and sent from Departments where their presence was deemed dangerous to the public safety, have been discharged upon parole to be of good behavior, and do no act of hostility against the Government of the United States.

While military arrests of disloyal persons form the subject of complaint in some States, the discharge of such persons is complained of in other States.

It has been the aim of the Department to avoid any encroachments upon individual rights as far as might be consistent with public safety and the preservation of the Government. But reflecting minds will perceive that no greater encouragement can be given to the enemy, no more dangerous act of hostility can be perpetrated in this war, than efforts to prevent recruiting and enlistments for the armies, upon whose strength national existence depends. The expectations of the rebel leaders, and their sympathizers in loyal States, that the call for volunteers would not be answered, and that the draft could not be enforced, have failed, and nothing is left but to clamor at the means by which their hopes have been frustrated, and to strive to disarm the Government in future, if, in the chances of war, another occasion for increasing the military force should arise.

Beside aiding State authorities respecting draft and enlistment, another important duty is assigned to the Provost-Marshals. The army returns and the report of the General-in-Chief show that a large number of officers and enlisted soldiers who are drawing pay and rations are improperly absent from their posts. The pursuit of such persons, and their compulsory return to duty, is a necessary function of a Provost-Marshal, and such number only as may be required for that purpose will be retained in the service. The pay and bounty required by act of Congress to recruits have offered strong temptatious to practice fraud upon the Government by false returns upon the muster-rolls, and false charges for subsistence. Diligent efforts are being made for the detection of all such practices, and to bring the guilty parties—some of whom have held respectable stations in society—before a proper civil or military tribunal as soon as the necessary preliminary investigations by the Judge-Advocate can be completed. The same course is being pursued in respect to fraudulent contractors and disbursing officers.

THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

In general terms it may be stated that the issues by the Ordinance Department include 1,926 field and siege, and 1,206 fortification cannon, 7,294 gun carriages, cassions, mortar beds, traveling forges and battery wagons, 1,276,686 small arms, 987,291 sets of equipments and accoutrements, and 213,991,127 rounds of ammunition for artillery and small arms, still leaving large supplies of ordnance stores at the arsenals and dépôts. The breaking out of the rebellion found us with insufficient supplies for the forces thereby rendered necessary, and without the means of their immediate procurement from our public arsenals and the private manufacturers, fitted and ready for such work. The policy of the Department to procure all such supplies of home manufacture could not be rigidly followed, and recourse was had to purchases and importations from abroad in order to meet pressing requirements. The vast demand, suddenly springing up, without any immediate increase of the supply, led to speculations and exorbitant price. On a report from the Ordnance Bureau, in respect to outstanding contracts for arms, I appointed a commission to investigate these matters, and their report is herewith submitted. The measures which have been adopted to procure such supplies, by increasing the capacity of our public arsenals and developing the private sources of home manufacture, will soon enable this Departmeet to obtain supplies of this description, independently of importations from abroad, and at fair and reasonable rates.

The subject of arming the fortifications, particularly those defending the harbors of our principal Atlantic posts, has received special attention, and all the means at the disposal of the Department, have been applied to that end, so far as was possible and consistent with meeting other imperative requirements. In consequence of the introduction into naval warfare of iron-clad vessels, comparatively safe from the effects of such batteries as had hitherto been sufficient to guard effectually against the passage of hostile vessels, it became necessary to provide heavier and more powerful ordnance. The whole system of such armament was carefully revised and amended by a Board of the most experienced and competent officers, and measures have been taken to carry their recommendations into effect.

INSPECTION OF COAST AND FRONTIER DEFENCES.

The attention of the department has been earnestly directed to the forts and fortifications for coast and harbor defence. A personal inspection of these important works has been made by Gen. Totten, the distinguished chief of engineers. The grants made by Congress for fortifications at its last session amounted to $4,535,000 for permanent works, and $750,000 for temporary works. The chief of engineers reports that these sums admitted of very material progress being made at most of the important forts now in process of construction. This has been realized in a number of instances, and in all decided advancement has been effected. Great difficulties have been experienced in obtaining supplies of materials from the quarries, stone-yards, &c., owing to the demands made by the war upon the classes usually employed in this kind of work. Similar trouble has been encountered in procuring transportation for materials.

Much has been done in advancing the state of readiness of our fortifications in the principal commercial harbors for service, in preparing for additional guns, in providing for the reception of armament of very large calibre in the existing batteries, and in placing all in effective condition for defence. Like measures have been observed with reference to naval stations and our frontiers generally.

THE MEDICAL BUREAU.

The Surgeon-General represents that during the past year there has been no epidemics in the army of any severity; that the diseases which affect men in camp have been kept at a low minimum; that scurvy has been almost entirely prevented, and that there have been but few victims of yellow fever.

This Bureau required enlargement and reorganization in many particulars, and some improvements have been made. Others are suggested which require careful consideration.

The operations of the Surgical Department have been aided by humane and benevolent associations. The horrors of battle have been assuaged by ministers of mercy, and it is worthy to be recorded of the medical profession that their services have been voluntarily and gratuitously offered on every occasion. Relief associations in every State have done much to comfort and assist the sick and wounded in camps and hospitals, and their vigilant superintendence has perhaps operated to check the negligence, abuse and fraud that too often prevail even in such institutions. Religious congregations and societies have also tendered to the Government their church buildings for hospitals, while their pastors have ministered to the patients. These matters are proper to be brought to your notice, because, while war stimulates every evil passion, the virtue developed in this great struggle to maintain our national existence should not pass unnoticed.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S BUREAU—EMPLOYMENT OF CONTRABANDS.

It will be seen that the Quartermaster's Department, upon which, under the law of 17th July providing for the employment of colored persons, the charge of such persons is chiefly imposed, has not found itself burdened with their care, but that it has, on the contrary, derived valuable aid from their labor, and in a considerable portion of its field of operations, has thus far suffered from a scant, rather than too great a supply of such labor. In Louisiana, where, at one time, there were apprehensions of embarrassment from the number of refugees, the reserve of a tract of rich land along the railroad to Berwick's Bay, opens up a territory in which many thousands can be profitably employed, if placed under proper regulation and control. At Port Royal such persons have been extensively employed in the work of the Quartermaster's Department, and in cultivating some thousands of acres of the sea islands of the coast, the products of which are used in the support of themselves and families. In the operations of the army on the James River and upon the Potomac, in the fortifications of Washington, and as laborers, teamsters, hostlers, in the landing and shipping of stores, they have been of great service, and the demand for their labor has exceeded the supply available.

THE NEGRO POPULATION OF THE SOUTH—ITS PLACE IN THE WAR.

No aphorism is more universally received than that "the sole object of a just war is to make the enemy feel the evils of his injustice, and by his sufferings amend his ways; he must therefore be attacked in his most accessible quarter." The power of the rebels rests upon their peculiar system of labor, which keeps laborers on their plantations to support owners who are devoting their time and strength to destroy our armies and destroy our Government. Whenever that system is in hostility to the Government, it is, in my opinion, the duty of those conducting the war to strike down the system, and turn against the rebels the productive power that upholds the insurrection. Rightly organized in the recovered territory, the laborers of the rebel States will not only aid in holding fortified positions, but their labor will, as in India, free the white soldier from the most unwholesome exposure of the South. They will cultivate the corn and forage, which will feed our cavalry and artillery horses, and save the country a portion of the enormous burden now attending their purchase and transport from the North. This cultivation would have been of greater advantage to us on the southeastern coast than even that of the great staple of the Sea Islands.

Probably the people who remained on these islands, within protection of our armies, could, under wise control, have supplied all the forage needed this year by the forces in the Department of the South. The full ration for a horse weighs twenty-six pounds, that of a soldier three pounds.

An army, well organized and equipped for active operations, with a due proportion of cavalry, artillery and baggage trains, will have not less than one horse or mule to every four soldiers; so that the weight of food for the animals is more than double that of the rations of the men.

How important an aid, how great an economy, in a long contest, therefore, would there be in raising by this cheap labor the greater part of the forage alone for the Southern Department, thus for a greater portion of our wants, transferring the base of supplies now at New-York to Hilton Head or New-Orleans.

The Department has found it difficult to transfer this labor from one part of the seat of war to another. Local and family ties seem to be very strong with these people, and with all their faith in the power and good will of our military commanders, it was found difficult to get volunteer laborers to leave Port Royal for other dépôts.

A population of four millions true to the interests of the Union, with slight assistance from the army, will, under proper regulation and government, be of the greatest assistance in holding the territory once recovered. The principal staples of the South are the product exclusively of their labor. If protected upon the lands they have heretofore cultivated, with some organization, and with support from small detachments of loyal troops, they would not only produce much of what is needed to feed our armies and their trains, but they would forever cut off from the rebellion the resources of a country thus occupied.

The rebel armies move with ease through portions of the Border States, living upon the country in which our commanders find no supplies. The people bring forth their hoards and offer them to the rebels for sale or gift. Protect the laboring population, who are the majority in the greater part of the South, in the possession of the land and its products, and this great advantage will, for whatever portion of the country we occupy, be transferred to us. As soon as the coast is thoroughly occupied, and the people organized, trade will revive. Cotton, rice, sugar, and other products will be exchanged by the producer for what he needs. Their wants will be supplied direct from the Northern factories, and the cultivation of the great staples will enable them to pay for what they use. A perfectly free trade may thus again grow up between the North and the South, and with greater or less rapidity it will spread over the whole country as our forces succeed in meeting and dispersing the rebel armies.

The greater part of the whole country which formerly produced the sea island cotton is now thoroughly restored to the Union. The laborers are there—the soil and climate. It needs only assurance of protection to revive the cultivation of the staple, as well as to produce vast quantities of corn and forage for our troops. Since this war must be conducted by marches and battles and sieges, why neglect the best means to make them successful and their result permanent? It is worthy of notice that thus far the portions of territory which, once recovered, we have most firmly held, are precisely those in which the greatest proportion of colored men are found. By their assistance, our armies will be able permanently to operate in and occupy the country; and in labor for the army, in raising its and their own supplies, full occupation can be given them, and with this there will be neither occasion nor temptation to them to emigrate to a northern and less congenial climate.

Judging by experience, no colored man will leave his home in the South, if protected in that home. All possibility of competition from negro labor in the North is avoided in giving colored men protection and employment upon the soil which they have thus far cultivated, and the right to which has been vacated by the original proprietors, deeply involved in the crimes of treason and rebellion. No great territory has been permanently reduced without depriving the leaders of its people of their lands and property. It is these that give power and influence. Few men have the commanding genius and talent to exercise dangerous influence over their fellow men without the adventitious aid of money and of property. By striking down this system of compulsory labor, which enables the leaders of the rebellion to control the resources of the people, the rebellion would die of itself.

Under no circumstances has any disposition to servile insurrection been exhibited by the colored population in any Southern State, while a strong loyalty to the Federal Government has been displayed on every occasion, and against every discouragement. By the means suggested, the rebellion may be disarmed and subdued swiftly and effectually, and the lives of our own people saved from slaughter on the battle-field. By the occupation of all their forts on the Mississippi and the sea-coast, a market will be opened in every rebel State for the industry of our people to supply the wants of the army, and also of a loyal population, in exchange for the valuable products of their labor. Another point of attack is by armed settlements upon the vacant Government lands in Florida and Texas. Thousands, in the Northern and Western States, are impatiently waiting the signal of military movement to plant their homes in the best territory of this continent, and bring it back to the Union, as loyal States. So far from the Southern States being invincible, no enemy was ever so vulnerable, if the means at hand are employed against them. If your proposition for compensated emancipation, and a voluntary return to loyalty, be blindly rejected, still the proper application of the means at command of the Government cannot fail to accomplish the suppression of the rebellion and a restoration of those peaceful relations which were designed to be established forever on this continent by the Union of the States.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To the President.

REPORT OF MAJOR-GEN. HALLECK.

Washington, D. C., Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1862.

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, 1862.

THE ARMY ON THE JAMES.

Sir: In compliance with your orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of military operations since the 22d of July last, when, in compliance with the President's order, I assumed the command of the army as General-in-Chief. The first thing to which my attention was called on my arrival here was the condition of the army at Harrison's Landing, on the James River. I immediately visited Gen. McClellan's headquarters for consultation. I left Washington on the 24th and returned on the 27th. The main object of this consultation was to ascertain if there was a possibility of an advance upon Richmond from Harrison's Landing, and if not, to favor some plan of uniting the armies of Gen. McClellan and Gen. Pope on some other line. Not being familiar with the position and numbers of the troops in Virginia, and on the coast, I took the President's estimate of the largest number of reinforcements that could be sent to the Army of the Potomac. On the day of my arrival at Harrison's Landing, Gen. McClellan was of opinion that he would require at least 50,000 additional troops. I informed him that this number could not possibly be sent, that I was not authorized to promise him over 20,000, and that I could not well see how even that number could be safely withdrawn from other places. He took the night for considering the matter, and informed me the next morning that he would make the attempt upon Richmond with the additional 20,000, but immediately on my return to Washington he telegraphed that he would require 35,000, a force which it was impossible to send him without leaving Washington and Baltimore almost defenceless. The only alternative now left was to withdraw the Army of the Potomac to some position where it could unite with that of Gen. Pope, and cover Washington at the same time that it operated against the enemy. After full consultation with my officers, I determined to attempt this junction on the Rappahannock, by bringing McClellan's forces to Aquia Creek. Accordingly, on the 30th July I telegraphed to him to send away his sick as quickly as possible, preparatory to a movement of his troops. This was preliminary to the withdrawal of his entire army, which was ordered by telegraph on the 3d of August. In order that the transfer to Aquia Creek might be made as rapidly as possible, I authorized Gen. McClellan to assume control of all the vessels in the James River and Chesapeake Bay, of which there was then a vast fleet. The Quartermaster-General was also requested to send to that point all the transports that could be procured. On the 5th I received a protest from Gen. McClellan, dated the 4th, against the removal of the army from Harrison's Landing, a copy of which is annexed, marked Exhibit No. 1, with my reply on the 6th, marked Exhibit No. 2. On the 1st of August I ordered Gen. Burnside to immediately embark his troops at Newport's News, transfer them to Aquia Creek, and take position opposite Fredericksburgh. This officer moved with great promptness, and reached Aquia Creek on the night of the 3d. His troops were immediately landed, and the transports sent back to Gen. McClellan.

GEN. POPE'S MOVEMENTS.

About this time I received information that the enemy was preparing a large force to drive back Gen. Pope, and attack either Washington or Baltimore. The information was so direct and trustworthy that I could not doubt its correctness. This gave me serious uneasiness for the safety of the Capital and Maryland, and I repeatedly urged upon Gen. McClellan the necessity of promptly moving his army so as to form a junction with that of Gen. Pope. The evacuation of Harrison's Landing, however, was not commenced till the 14th, eleven days after it was ordered.

Greatly discouraged at the prospect of timely aid from that quarter, I authorized Gen. Pope to order the main forces of Gen. Cox in Western Virginia, with all possible dispatch by railroad to join him *via* Washington. To facilitate the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula, and to gain time by a demonstration against the enemy, Gen. Pope pushed his forces across the Rappahannock, occupied Culpepper and threatened Gordonsville. Jackson's and Ewell's forces were hurried to the Rapidan, and on the 9th of August encountered Bank's Corps at Cedar Mountain. A hard-fought battle ensued, and on the arrival of reinforcements from the corps of Gens. McDowell and Sigel, the enemy fell back upon the Rapidan and Gordonsville.

On the 15th our cavalry surprised a party of the enemy near Louisa Court-house, and captured important dispatches, showing that Lee was moving, by forced marches, the main body of the rebel army to attack Pope, before a junction could be formed between him and the Army of the Potomac. On the 16th, I telegraphed to Gen. Pope not to cross the Rapidan, and advised him to take position in rear of the Rappahannock, where he could be more easily reinforced. He commenced the movement on the 17th, and by the morning of the 18th had most of his forces behind that river, prepared to hold its passes as long as possible. He had been reinforced by King's Division and a part of Burnside's corps, under Gen. Reno, from Fredericksburgh. I also directed Gen. Burnside to occupy Richard's and Barnett's Fords, which were between him and Gen. Pope's main army.

THE REBELS ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The enemy made several attempts to cross at different points on the Rappahannock, but was always repulsed, and our troops succeeded in holding the line of this river for eight days. It was hoped that during this time sufficient forces from the Army of the Potomac would reach Aquia Creek to enable us to prevent any further advance of Lee, and eventually, with the combined armies, to drive him back upon Richmond. On the 24th he made a flank movement, and crossed a portion of his forces at Waterloo Bridge, about twelve miles above the Rappahannock Railroad station. Pope directed an attack upon the forces which had crossed the river, hoping to cut them off, but the enemy escaped with no great loss. The annexed telegram from Gen. Pope, marked Exhibit No. 3, and dated the 25th, gives his views of the condition of affairs at that date. The enemy, however, had not fallen back, as he supposed, but on being repulsed at Waterloo Bridge, had moved further up the river and entered the valley which lies between the Blue Ridge and Bull Run Mountains. The object of this movement was evidently to get in Pope's rear, and cut off his supplies from Washington.

Anticipating this danger, I had telegraphed to Gen. Pope on the 23d: "By no means expose your railroad communication with Alexandria. It is of the utmost importance in sending your supplies and reinforcements." On the 26th I telegraphed: "If possible to attack the enemy in flank, do so; but the main object now is to ascertain his position." From this time till the 30th I had no communication with Gen. Pope, the telegraph lines being cut at Kettle Run by a part of Jackson's corps under Ewell, which had marched around Pope's right and attacked his rear.

Finding it doubtful whether we could hold Rappahannock long enough to effect this junction of the two armies, I had directed a part of the Peninsula forces to land at Alexandria and move out by railroad as rapidly as possible. As soon as I had heard that the enemy had turned Gen. Pope's right flank and forced him to change his front, I ordered the remainder of the Army of the Potomac to Alexandria, and directed Gen. Burnside to prepare to evacuate Fredericksburgh and Aquia Creek. I determined, however, to hold this position as long as possible for a base of future operations.

THE BATTLES.

Gen. Pope's dispositions at this juncture were well planned. The corps of McDowell and Sigel, and the Pennsylvania Reserves, under Reynolds, were pushed forward to Gainesville, Reno and Kearny were directed upon Greenwich, while Hooker's Division were sent against Ewell along the railroad. Unfortunately, however, the movement was too late, as a large detachment of Lee's army was already east of Thoroughfare Gap. Hooker encountered the enemy near Kettle Run, and a sharp engagement ensued. This gallant division drove Ewell a distance of five miles, the enemy leaving their dead, and many of their wounded, on the field. As McDowell, Sigel and Reynolds had reached their positions, there was now every prospect that Jackson would be destroyed before reinforcements could come to his relief.

On the evening of the 27th, Gen. Pope ordered Gen. Porter to be at Bristow's Station by daylight on the morning of the 28th, with Morell's, and also directed him to communicate to Banks the order to move forward to Warrenton Junction. All trains were ordered this side of Cedar Run, and to be protected by a regiment of infantry, and a section of artillery. For some unexplained reasons Porter did not comply with this order, and his corps was not in the battles of the 28th and 29th.

Heintzelman's corps pressed forward to Manassas on the morning of the 28th, and forced Jackson to retreat across Bull Run by the Centreville turnpike. McDowell had succeeded in checking Lee at Thoroughfare Gap, but the latter took the road from Hopeville to Newmarket, and hastened to the relief of Jackson, who was already in rapid retreat. A portion of McDowell's corps encountered the retreating column on the afternoon of the 28th, near Warrenton turnpike, and a severe, but successful engagement ensued. Jackson was again attacked on the 29th, near the old battle-ground of July, 1861. Knowing that Longstreet was not distant, he made a most desperate stand. The fight continued nearly all day, and was terminated only by darkness. We had gained considerable ground, but nothing was decided when the battle closed. It was renewed the next morning, and after another day's hard fighting, our forces fell back behind Bull Run, the enemy not attempting any pursuit. Two days later, however, he threw a considerable force between Chantilly and Germantown to turn Pope's right. Hooker dislodged them after a short but severe engagement, in which Brig.-Gens. Kearny and Stevens, two of our very best officers, were killed. Pope's army had been reinforced by the corps of Franklin and Sumner, and no further apprehensions were felt for its safety.

During the operations of the previous week, of which we received very favorable but not trustworthy accounts, every effort was made to push forward supplies and reinforcements to Gen. Pope's army. The troops from the Peninsula were ordered not to wait for transportation, but to march immediately to the field of battle. Some of the corps moved with becoming activity, but the delays of others were neither creditable nor excusable. Our losses in these battles were very heavy, both in life and materials, but as no official reports have been received, except a brief sketch from Gen. Pope, marked Exhibit No. 4, I have no means of ascertaining their extent. Gen. Pope was transferred to another Department before the reports of his subordinates could be received; probably they will soon be handed in. Most of the troops actually engaged in these battles fought with great bravery, but some of them could not be brought into action at all. Many thousands straggled away from their commands, and it is said that not a few voluntarily surrendered to the enemy, so as to be paroled as prisoners of war.

In order to reorganize the different corps, get the stragglers back into their ranks, and to supply deficiencies of ammunition, clothing, etc., caused by recent losses, Gen. Pope requested and received directions to bring his army within the defences of Washington, which were then under the command of Gen. McClellan. This movement was executed on the night of the 3d, without loss. Gen. Pope being second in command of the united forces, applied to be relieved, and was transferred to another Department. Although this short and active campaign was, from causes already referred to, less successful than we had reason to expect, it had accomplished the great and important object of covering the Capital till troops could be collected for its defence. Had the Army of the Potomac arrived a few days earlier, the rebel army could have been easily defeated and perhaps destroyed.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

Seeing that the attack upon Washington would now be futile, Lee pushed his main army across the Potomac, for a raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania. Gen. McClellan was directed to pursue him with all troops which were not required for the defence of Washington. Several corps were immediately thrown out in observation at Darnestown and Leesboro', and most of his army was in motion by the 5th of September. A portion entered Frederick on the 12th. As the campaign was to be carried on in the Department commanded by Major-Gen. Wool, I directed Gen. McClellan to assume control of all troops within his reach, without regard to Departmental lines. The garrisons of Winchester and Martinsburgh had been withdrawn to Harper's Ferry, and the commanding officer of that post had been advised by my chief of staff to mainly continue his defence, in case he was attacked by superior forces, to the position of Maryland Heights, which could have been held a long time against overwhelming numbers. To withdraw him entirely from that position, with the great body of Lee's forces between him and our army, would not only expose the garrison to capture, but all the artillery and stores collected at that place must either be destroyed or left to the enemy. The only feasible plan was for him to hold his position until Gen. McClellan could relieve him, or open a communication so that he could evacuate it in safety. These views were communicated both to Gen. McClellan and to Col. Miles.

THE BATTLES OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN AND ANTIETAM.

The left of Gen. McClellan's army pursued a part of the enemy's forces to the South Mountains, where, on the 14th, he made a stand. A severe battle ensued, the enemy being defeated and driven from his position with heavy loss. Lee's army then fell back behind Antietam Creek, a few miles above its mouth, and took a position admirably suited for defence. Our army attacked him on the 16th, and a hotly contested battle was fought on that and the ensuing day, which resulted in the defeat of the rebel forces. On the night of the 17th our troops slept on the field which they had so bravely won. On the 18th neither party renewed the attack, and in the night of the 18th and 19th Gen. Lee withdrew his army to the south side of the Potomac. Our loss in the several battles on South Mountains and at Antietam was 1,742 killed, 8,066 wounded, and 913 missing, making a total of 10,721. Gen. McClellan estimates the enemy's loss at nearly 30,000; but their own accounts give their loss at about 14,000 in killed and wounded.

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

On the approach of the enemy to Harper's Ferry, the officer in command on Maryland Heights destroyed his artillery and abandoned his post, and on the 15th, Col. Miles surrendered Harper's Ferry, with only a slight resistance, and within hearing of the guns of Gen. McClellan's army. As this whole matter has been investigated and reported upon by a military commission, it is unnecessary for me to discuss the disgraceful surrender of the post and army under Col. Miles' command. Gen. McClellan's preliminary report of his operations in Maryland, including the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, is submitted herewith, marked Exhibit No. 4. No reports of his subordinate officers have been submitted.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S DELAYS.

From the 17th of September till the 26th of October, McClellan's main army remained on the north bank of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Sharpsburgh and Harper's Ferry. The total inactivity of so large an army in the face of a defeated foe, and during the most favorable season for rapid movements and a vigorous campaign, was a matter of great disappointment and regret. Your letter of the 27th, and my reply on the 28th of October, in regard to the alleged causes of this unfortunate delay, I submit herewith, marked Exhibit No. 5. In reply to the telegraphic order of the 6th of October, quoted in my letter of the 28th, above referred to, Gen. McClellan disapproved of the plan of crossing the Potomac south of the Blue Ridge, and said that he would cross at Harper's Ferry, and advance upon Winchester. He, however, did not begin to cross till the 26th of October, and then at Berlin.

The passage occupied several days, and was completed about the 3d of November. What caused him to change his views, or what his plan of campaign was, I am ignorant, for about this time he ceased to communicate with me in regard to his operations, sending his reports directly to the President. On the 5th inst., he received the written order of the President relieving Gen. McClellan and placing Gen. Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac. This order was transmitted by a special messenger, who delivered it to Gen. McClellan at Rectortown on the 7th.

GEN. BUELL'S CAMPAIGN.

When I left the Department of the Mississippi in July last, the main body of the army under Maj.-Gen. Buell was between Huntsville and Stevenson, moving toward Chattanooga, for which place they had left Corinth about the 10th of June. Maj.-Gen. Curtis' forces were at Helena, Arkansas, and those under Brig.-Gen. Schofield in Southwestern Missouri. The central army, under Maj.-Gen. Grant, occupying the line of West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, extended from Memphis to Iuka, and protected the railroads from Columbus south, which were then our only channels of supply. These several armies spread along a line of some 600 miles from the western borders of Arkansas to Cumberland Gap, and occupying a strip of country more than 150 miles in width, from which the enemy's forces had recently been expelled, were rapidly decreasing in strength from the large numbers of soldiers sent home on account of real or pretended disability.

On the other hand, the enemy's armies were greatly increased by an arbitrary and rigidly enforced conscription. With their superiority in numbers and discipline, they boldly determined to reoccupy Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky, and, if possible, to invade the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, while our attention was distracted by the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and an extended Indian insurrection on the Western frontiers. This plan had very many chances of success; but the timely order of the President, of Aug. 4, calling for additional forces, and the patriotic response of the people of the Northwest, thwarted the enemy's well-formed calculations.

Gen. Bragg suddenly transferred a large part of his army from Tupelo, Miss., through the States of Alabama and Georgia, reached Chattanooga in advance of Gen. Buell, turned his left, and, rapidly crossing the State of Tennessee, entered Kentucky by Munfordsville and Lebanon.

Gen. Buell fell back upon Nashville, without giving the enemy battle—then followed, or rather moved parallel with Bragg, who, after capturing our garrison at Munfordsville, turned off from the main road to Louisville, along which Gen. Buell passed—the latter reaching Louisville without any engagement. Another column of the enemy had moved from East Tennessee, after blockading Cumberland Gap, upon Lexington, and threatened Cincinnati. A small force of our raw troops, which had been pushed forward to Richmond, Ky., under Maj.-Gen. Nelson, were met by the enemy and completely routed. In the meantime, every effort had been made to collect new troops at Cincinnati and Louisville, and to fortify these places against a *coup de main*.

To give confidence to the new levies, a portion of Gen. Grant's army was withdrawn from Mississippi and sent to Kentucky and Cincinnati. No attack was attempted by the enemy.

Major-Gen. Buell left Louisville on the 1st of October, with an army of about 100,000 men in pursuit of Bragg. The latter engaged a part of Gen. Buell's army at Perryville, about 10 o'clock on the 8th of October. A general battle ensued, and was continued till dark; it was mainly fought by Major-Gen. McCook's corps; the enemy retreated during the night; the losses were heavy on both sides, but no official reports of the numbers engaged or the losses on either side have been received. After this battle, the main army of the rebels retreated to East Tennessee; Gen. Buell pursued it as far as Mount Vernon, or London, then fell back to the line from Louisville to Nashville. Here Major-Gen. Rosecrans superseded him in the command by the orders of the President. As the Secretary of War has ordered a military commission to investigate the operations of Gen. Buell in this campaign, it would be obviously improper for me to express any opinion, unless specially directed to do so.

The command of Brig.-Gen. Morgan at Cumberland Gap, abandoned that place, and retreated to the Ohio River. The alleged cause of this retreat was the want of supplies. The commanding officer, however, had just before reported that he had several weeks' provisions, and under no circumstances would he surrender that important post. An investigation of this matter has been ordered.

The withdrawal of a considerable part of Gen. Grant's army to reinforce Gen. Buell, and to occupy Zanesville and Cincinnati, induced the enemy to renew operations in Northern Mississippi and Western Tennessee.

IN TENNESSEE.

A force of some 5,000 or 6,000 men was sent to attack Bolivar and Jackson, Tenn., and by destroying the railroad to cut off all connection between Memphis and Corinth. The head of the enemy's column was met about four miles south of Bolivar on the 30th of August, and a brisk skirmish ensued. On the 31st a portion of the enemy's force was engaged and repulsed near Meadow Station. On the 1st of September the fight was renewed at Britton's Lane, on the Denmark Road, and continued till night, when the enemy retreated south across the Hatchie, leaving 179 dead and wounded on the field. Our loss was 5 killed, 78 wounded, and 92 prisoners and missing.

In the early part of October, Gen. Price advanced with a large force and took possession of Iuka, a small town on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 21 miles southeast of Corinth. The garrison, too weak to attempt resistance, fell back on Corinth. As the occupation of this place by the enemy cut off all connection between the forces of Gen. Grant and Gen. Buell, the former determined to attack and drive him from that position. Grant's forces moved in two columns, one on the north of the town under Maj.-Gen. Ord, and the other on the south, under Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans. The enemy, finding himself likely to be surrounded, left the town and attacked the column of Gen. Rosecrans about 4 P. M. on the 19th of October. The engagement lasted until dark, Hamilton's Division sustaining the brunt of the battle. Our men fought with great bravery and completely routed the enemy, who fled in confusion, leaving their dead and most of their wounded on the field. We buried 265 dead, took 700 or 800 wounded, and captured 361 prisoners, over 1,600 stand of arms, and a considerable quantity of stores. Our loss was 108 killed, 611 wounded, and 17 missing. The retreating foe was pursued only a few miles.

On the 30th of October, Gen. Grant ascertained that Gens. Price and Van Dorn were concentrating their forces at Ripley, with the probable intention of attacking Corinth. The enemy crossed the Hatchie River, and took possession of the railroad north of Corinth, thus cutting off all direct communication with Jackson and Bolivar. He then advanced toward Corinth, and some skirmishing took place on the 2d of November.

Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans commanded our forces at Corinth, which consisted of the divisions of Brig.-Gens. Hamilton, McKean, Davies and Stanley. The first three were placed in line of battle near the old rebel intrenchments, and the last held in reserve in the town. The skirmishing was renewed on the morning of the 3d, and by 10 or 11 o'clock the engagement became pretty general and continued until dark. It was fiercely renewed on the morning of the 4th, and fought with varied success till near noon, when the rebels were defeated and driven from the field, leaving their dead and many of their wounded. The enemy's forces were commanded by Gens. Van Dorn, Price, Lovell, Villepigue and Rust, and their number estimated at about 38,000, or nearly double those of Gen. Rosecrans. Their loss in killed was 1,423, which would give, by the usual proportion, 5,692 wounded. We took 2,265 prisoners, among whom were 127 officers. We also captured 14 stand of colors, 2 pieces of artillery, 3,300 stand of arms, and ammunition, accoutrements, &c. Our loss was 315 killed, 1,812 wounded, and 232 prisoners and missing. This great disparity of numbers in killed and wounded resulted in part from the fact that a portion of our men fought behind the intrenched batteries. Maj.-Gen. Grant had ordered a brigade of four regiments, under Brig.-Gen. McPherson, from Jackson to Corinth. Finding the railroad interrupted at Bethel, the latter turned to the left and reached Corinth on the 4th, by the Farmington road, thus marching nearly around the enemy, and forming a timely junction with Gen. Rosecrans.

Other forces from Jackson and Bolivar, under Brig.-Gen. Hurlbert, were directed to march on Corinth by way of Middleton and Pocahontas, to cut off the enemy's retreat in that direction. They encountered the enemy on the Hatchie River, on the morning of the 5th, and as Brig.-Gen. Hurlbert was making disposition for an attack, Maj.-Gen. Ord arrived upon the field, and assumed command, but being wounded about 11 A. M., he again relinquished it to Gen. Hurlbert. The battle continued till about 3½ P. M., when the enemy retreated south, crossing the Hatchie at Corum's Mills, about six miles further up the river. Our loss was 50 killed, 498 wounded, and 17 missing. Gen. Hurlbert did not attempt any pursuit, and Gen. Rosecrans did not leave Corinth till the morning of the 5th. The enemy therefore effected his escape, but was followed for a distance of about sixty miles without being overtaken.

Gen. Grant afterward led his forces South as far as Holly Springs, and drove the enemy across the Tallahatchie. This operation was attended with several brisk skirmishes, in all of which our troops were victorious. These operations have restored peace in Western Tennessee. The official reports of the operations of Gen. Grant's army are submitted herewith, marked Exhibit No. 6.

IN MISSOURI.

The unfortunate withdrawal to Missouri, by Gen. Curtis, of a large part of the army in Arkansas, prevented the execution of the military operations which had been ordered in the latter State. In Missouri the forces, under Brig.-Gen. Schofield, not only broke up and destroyed numerous guerrilla bands, but defeated the rebel army in several engagements near the southwest corner of the State, and drove it across the Boston Mountains, in Arkansas. I cannot give the details of these engagements, as no official reports have been received.

THE INDIANS.

The Indian tribes in the Northwest, and more particularly in Minnesota, incited, it is said, by rebel emissaries, committed numerous murders and other outrages on the frontiers during the latter part of the Summer. These savages were vigorously attacked by a volunteer force under Brig.-Gen. Sibley, and defeated in several well-fought battles on the upper waters of the Minnesota River. These vigorous proceedings struck terror among the Indians, and put an end to hostilities in that quarter for the present season. It is quite possible that these hostilities will be renewed in the coming Spring, and preparations will be made accordingly.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

In the Department of the Gulf, the withdrawal of our flotilla from before Vicksburgh enabled the enemy to concentrate a considerable force on Baton Rouge, which was then held by Brig.-Gen. Williams. The attack was made on the 5th of August with greatly superior forces, under the rebel Gen. Breckinridge. Gen. Williams gained a most signal victory, but fell in the fight. Our loss was 90 killed and 250 wounded. We buried 360 of the enemy's dead, left upon the field. On the 16th of August the garrison of Baton Rouge was withdrawn to New-Orleans. On the 24th of October Gen. Butler sent a force, under Brig.-Gen. Weitzel, to operate on the west bank of the Mississippi, in the La Fourche district. He engaged a considerable body of the enemy on the 25th, about nine miles from Donaldsonville, and defeated them, with the loss of their commander, a large number of killed and wounded, and 268 prisoners. Our loss was 18 killed and 68 wounded. This victory opened the whole of that part of the country. Gen. Butler's reports of the military operations in his department are submitted herewith, marked Exhibit No. 7.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

In the Department of the South the only military operations which have been undertaken were the reconnoissances of the Pocotaligo and Coosawatchie rivers. These expeditions, under Brig.-Gen. Brannan and Col. Barton, encountered a considerable force of the enemy on the 2d of October, and engagements ensued, in which we lost 32 killed and 180 wounded. The official reports of these engagements are submitted herewith, marked Exhibit No. 8.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Department of North Carolina our force has also been too small to attempt any important offensive operations. On the 6th of September a party of the enemy surprised the garrison of Washington, but were soon driven out. Our loss was 8 killed and 36 wounded, and that of the enemy 33 killed and about 100 wounded. Several successful reconnoissances have been made into the interior. The official reports of the affair at Washington are marked Exhibit No. 9.

TO SUMMARIZE.

It is seen from this brief summary of military operations during the last three or four months that while our soldiers have generally fought with bravery, and gained many important battles, these victories have not produced the usual results. In many instances the defeated foe was not followed from the battle-field, and even where a pursuit was attempted it almost invariably failed to effect the capture or destruction of any part of the retreating army. This is a matter which requires serious and careful consideration. A victorious army is supposed to be in a condition to pursue its defeated foe with advantage, and, during such pursuit, to do him serious, if not fatal injury. This result has usually been attained in other countries. Is there any reason why it should not be expected in this? It is easily understood that in a country like that between Yorktown and Richmond, in the thickly-wooded swamps of Mississippi and Louisiana, that a retreating force, by felling trees across the roads and destroying bridges over deep and marshy grounds, can effectually prevent any rapid pursuit. The one, in a few minutes, blocks up or destroys roads, which the other cannot clear or repair for hours, or even days. The pursuer has very little hope of overtaking his flying foe. But this reasoning is not applicable to Maryland and the greater part of Virginia, Kentucky and Middle Tennessee. It must be admitted that in these theatres of war the rebel armies have exhibited much more mobility and activity than our own. Not only do they outmarch us, both in advance and retreat, but on two memorable occasions their cavalry have made with impunity the entire circuit of the Army of the Potomac. If it be true that the success of an army depends upon its "arms and its legs," ours has shown itself deficient in the latter of these essential requisites.

This defect has been attributed to our enormous baggage and supply trains, and to a want of training in marches. There is no doubt that the baggage trains of our armies have been excessively large. Every possible effort has been made within the last few weeks to reduce them. But this is no easy task. Once accustomed to a certain amount of transportation, an army is unwilling to do without the luxuries which it supplies in the field. By the recent increase of the army ration, which was previously larger than in any other country, a considerable amount of transportation is employed in moving provisions and supplies which are not necessary for the subsistence of the soldiers.

An examination of the returns of the Quartermaster-General, a few days since, developed the fact that the Army of the Potomac, including the troops around Washington, most of which are without field trains, had 54,000 animals, and that 9,000 of these were employed in transporting ambulances and hospital stores. In addition to all this, the roads, streets and wharves are incumbered with private vehicles used for the transportation of sutler's stores. No matter how large the main body of an army may be, it can never move rapidly with such a mass of impediments, and yet speculative projects are almost daily urged on the War Department to increase the immobility of our armies in the field.

Again, our troops, especially those in the East, have been very little accustomed to march, at least to that kind of marching usually required by active operations in the field. Absenteeism is [illegible] evils in all our armies. Hundreds of officers and thousands of men are almost continually away from their commands. Many of those are really stragglers and deserters. In regard to officers, the evil is being abated by summary dismissals, and if the law could be stringently enforced against the men, it would soon put an end to desertions. But straggling on the march and in battle can be prevented only by severe and summary punishment inflicted on the spot. In this and many other important particulars our military laws require revision and amendment. They were mostly enacted for a small army, and for times of peace, and are unsuited to the government of the army we now have, and the war in which we are now engaged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

THE DOCUMENTS.

EXHIBIT NO. 1—A COPY IN CYPHER.

BERKELEY, Va., Aug. 4—12 M.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

Your telegram of last evening is received. I must confess that it has caused me the greatest pain I ever experienced, for I am convinced that the order to withdraw this army to Aquia Creek will prove disastrous in the extreme to our cause. I fear it will be a fatal blow. Several days are necessary to complete the preparations for so important a movement as this, and while they are in progress, I beg that careful consideration may be given to my statement. This army is now in excellent discipline and condition. We hold a debouche on both banks of the James River, so that we are free to act in any direction, and with the assistance of the gunboats, I consider our communications secure.

We are twenty-five miles from Richmond, and are not likely to meet the enemy in force sufficient to fight a battle until we have reached fifteen to eighteen miles, which brings us, practically within ten miles of Richmond. Our largest line of land transportation would be from this point twenty-five miles, but with the aid of the gunboats we can supply the army by water, during its advance, certainly to within twelve miles of Richmond. At Aquia Creek we would be seventy-five miles from Richmond, with land transportation all the way. From here to Fortress Monroe is a march of about seventy miles, for I regard it as impracticable to withdraw this army and its material, except by land. The result of the movement would thus be to march one hundred and forty-five miles to reach a point now only twenty-five miles distant, and to deprive ourselves entirely of the powerful aids of the gunboats and water transportation. Add to this the certain demoralization of this army, which would ensue, the terrible depressing effect upon the people of the North, and the strong probability that it would influence foreign Powers to recognize our adversaries; and these appear to me sufficient reasons to make it my imperative duty to urge, in the strongest terms afforded by our language, that this order may be rescinded, and that far from recalling this army, it be promptly reinforced to enable it to resume the offensive.

It may be said that there are no reinforcements available. I point to Gen. BURNSIDE's forces, to that of Gen. POPE, not necessary to maintain a strict defence in front of Washington and Harper's Ferry; to those portions of the Army of the West not required for a strict defence there. Here, directly in front of this army, is the heart of the rebellion. It is here that all our resources should be collected to strike the blow which will determine the fate of this nation. All points of secondary importance elsewhere should be abandoned, and every available man brought here. A decided victory here, and the military strength of the rebellion is crushed. It matters not what partial reverses we may meet with elsewhere, here is the true defence of Washington. It is here on the bank of the James River that the fate of the Union should be decided.

Clear in my conviction of right, strong in the consciousness that I have ever been and still am actuated solely by love of my country, knowing that no ambitious or selfish motives have influenced me from the commencement of this war, I do now, what I never did in my life before, I entreat that this order may be rescinded. If my counsel does not prevail, I will with a sad heart obey your order to the utmost of my power, devoting to the movement, one of the utmost delicacy and difficulty, whatever skill I may possess, whatever the result may be, and may God grant that I am mistaken in my forebodings, I shall at least have the internal satisfaction that I have written and spoken frankly, and have sought to do the best in my power to arrest disaster from my country.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.
(Official Copy.)
Headquarters Army, Washington, Nov. 23, 1862.

EXHIBIT NO. 2.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1862.

Major-Gen. George B. McClellan, Commanding, &c., Berkely, Va.:

GENERAL: Your telegram of yesterday was received this morning, and I immediately telegraphed a brief reply, promising to write you more fully by mail. You, General, certainly could not have been more pained at receiving my order than I was at the necessity of issuing it. I was advised by high officers, in whose judgment I had great confidence, to make the order immediately on my arrival here, but determined not to do so until I could learn your wishes from a personal interview; and even after that interview I tried every means in my power to avoid withdrawing your army, and delayed my decision as long as I dared to delay it. I assure you, General, it was not a hasty and inconsiderate act, but one that caused me more anxious thought than any other of my life. But after full and mature consideration of all the pros and cons, I was reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the order must be issued. There was to my mind no other alternative.

Allow me to allude to a few of the facts of the case. You and your officers, at our interview, estimated the enemy's forces in and around Richmond at 200,000 men. Since then you and others report that they have received and are receiving large reinforcements from the South. Gen. POPE's army, now covering Washington, is only 40,000. Your effective force is only about 90,000. You are thirty miles from Richmond, and Gen. POPE eighty or ninety. With the enemy directly between you, ready to fall with his superior numbers upon one or the other, as he may elect, neither can reinforce the other in case of such an attack.

If Gen. POPE's army be diminished to reinforce you, Washington, Maryland and Pennsylvania would be left uncovered and exposed. If your forces be reduced to strengthen POPE, you would be too weak to even hold the position you occupy, should the enemy turn round and attack you in full force. In other words, the old army of the Potomac is split into two parts, with the entire force of the enemy directly between them. They cannot be united by land without exposing both to destruction, and yet they must be united. To send POPE's forces by water to the Peninsula is, under present circumstances, a military impossibility. The only alternative is to send the forces on the Peninsula to some point by water, say Fredericksburgh, where the two armies can be united. Let me now allude to some of the objections which you have urged.

You say that to withdraw from the present position will cause the certain demoralization of the army, which is now in excellent discipline and condition. I cannot understand why a simple change of position to a new and by no means distant base, will demoralize an army in excellent discipline, unless the officers themselves assist in the demoralization, which I am satisfied they will not. Your change of front from your extreme right at Hanover Court-house to your present position, was over thirty miles, but I have not heard that it demoralized your troops, notwithstanding the severe losses they sustained in effecting it.

A new base on the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburgh, brings you within about sixty miles of Richmond, and secures a reinforcement of forty or fifty thousand fresh and disciplined troops. The change, with such advantages, will, I think, if properly represented to your army, encourage rather than demoralize your troops. Moreover, you, yourself, suggested that a junction might be effected at Yorktown, but that a flank march across the Peninsula would be more hazardous than to retire to Fort Monroe. You will remember that Yorktown is two or three miles further from Richmond than Fredericksburgh is. Besides, the latter is between Richmond and Washington, and covers Washington from any attack by the enemy.

The political effect of the withdrawal may at first look unfavorable, but I think the public are beginning to understand its necessity, and that they will have much more confidence in a united army than in its separate fragments. But you will reply, Why not reinforce me here, so that I can strike Richmond from my present position? To do this, you said at our interview that you required 50,000 additional troops. I told you that it was impossible to give you so many. You finally thought you would have "some chance" of success with 20,000, but you afterwards telegraphed to me that you would require 35,000, as the enemy was being largely reinforced.

If your estimate of the enemy's strength was correct, your requisition was perfectly reasonable, but it was utterly impossible to fill it until new troops could be enlisted and organized, which would require several weeks. To keep your army in its present position until it could be so reinforced would almost destroy it in that climate. The months of August and September are almost fatal to whites who live on that part of James River; and even after you got the reinforcements asked for you admitted that you must reduce Fort Darling and the river batteries before you could advance on Richmond. It is by no means certain that the reduction of these fortifications would not require considerable time, perhaps as much as those at Yorktown. This delay might not only be fatal to the health of your army, but in the meantime Gen. POPE's forces would be exposed to the heavy blows of the enemy, without the slightest hope of assistance from you.

In regard to the demoralizing effect of a withdrawal from the Peninsula to the Rappahannock, I must remark that a large number of your highest officers—indeed, a majority of those whose opinions have been reported to me—are decidedly in favor of the movement. Even several of those who originally advocated the line of the Peninsula, now advise its abandonment. I have not inquired, and do not desire to know, by whose advice or for what reason the Army of the Potomac was separated into two parts, with the enemy before them. I must take things as I find them. I find our forces divided, and I wish to unite them. Only one feasible plan has been presented for doing this. If you or any one else had presented a better one, I should have adopted it; but all your plans require reinforcements, which it is impossible to give. It is very easy to ask for reinforcements, but it is not so easy to give them when you have no disposable troops at your command. I have written very plainly, as I understand the case, and I hope you will give me credit for having carefully considered the matter, although I may have arrived at different conclusions from your own.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.
(Official Copy.)
J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

[No. 56.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Aug. 25—9 P. M.

Major-Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

The column of the enemy alluded to in my dispatch of 12:30 P. M. to-day, passed Gaines Cross-roads, and when last seen, near sunset, was passing to the northeast, under the east base of Buck Mountain, in the direction of Salem and Rectortown. I am inclined to believe that this column is only covering the flank of the main body, which is moving toward Front Royal and Thornton's Gap, though of this I am not certain. I shall push a strong reconnoissance across the river at Waterloo Bridge and Sulphur Springs early in the morning, to ascertain whether the main body of the enemy has really left, and if so, to push forward in their rear. There is certainly no force opposite Rappahannock Station. McDOWELL's is the only corps that it is at all reliable that I have. SIGEL, you know, is perfectly unreliable, and I suggest that some officer of superior rank be sent to command his army corps. His conduct to-day has occasioned me great dissatisfaction. BANKS' corps is very weak, not amounting to more than 5,000 men, and is much demoralized. KEARNY's Division is the only one that has yet reached me from Alexandria. I shall, at all events, push McDOWELL's Corps and KEARNEY's Division upon the enemy's rear. If I find my suspicions confirmed in the morning, I shall also put RENO across the river at Rappahannock Station, and direct him to move forward cautiously upon Culpepper. BANKS' Corps must be left somewhere in the rear, to be set up again. SIGEL's Corps, although composed of some of the best fighting material we have, will never do much service under that officer. I will communicate further with you in the morning.

JNO. POPE, Major-General.

Exhibit No. 5 covers Gen. HALLECK's reply to the inquiries of Secretary STANTON, which we published at the time of Gen. McCLELLAN's removal. The text of the following order has not before appeared:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6, 1862.

MAJOR-GEN. McCLELLAN: I am instructed to telegraph you as follows: The President directs that you cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him South. Your army must move now while the roads are good. If you cross the river between the enemy and Washington, and cover the latter by your line of operation, you can be reinforced with 30,000 men. If you move up the Valley of the Shenandoah, not more than 12,000 or 15,000 can be sent to you. The President advises the interior line between Washington and the enemy, but does not order it. He is very desirous that your army move as soon as possible. You will immediately report what line you adopt, and when you intend to cross the river. Also, to what point the reinforcements are to be sent. It is necessary that the plan of your operations be positively determined before orders are given for building bridges and repairing railroads. I am directed to add that the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief fully concur with the President in the instructions.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resignation of Alderman Dayton—The Board Decline to Receive it—Senator Cornell Nominated for Street Commissioner—The Nomination Confirmed—Robert L. Darragh Appointed Croton Commissioner—Portrait of Gen. McClellan.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon—President HENRY in the Chair.

A communication from the Mayor was announced immediately after the minutes were read. It was received and laid over, to take up one from Alderman DAYTON, which proved to be his resignation as the member from the Ninth District, and was dated Tuesday.

The Chair was about to put the question of acceptance, when Mr. BOOLE moved to lay the paper over for a short time. Carried.

The Mayor's communication was then read. It nominated State Senator and Ex-Alderman CHARLES G. CORNELL, Dem., for Street Commissioner.

Mr. BOOLE said he had associated with Mr. CORNELL for several years, and considered him a competent man for the office, but that now, as heretofore, he must insist upon having a conference between the Mayor and the Board on the subject of the nomination, before he could vote to confirm it. He moved a recess of fifteen minutes for such a conference. Carried.

The lobby was then cleared, and the clerks and reporters were also required to leave the Chamber. The Board then went into secret session, with Mr. BOOLE in the Chair. Precisely what was done and said during the next half hour it would be impossible to tell. It must be guessed at from what was seen outside, and as indicated by the subsequent action of the Board. In a few minutes Messrs. SMITH and FARLEY, as a Committee from the Board, waited upon the Mayor and had a ten minutes' interview. They then returned to the Aldermanic Chamber.

After the recess, on Mr. ALLEN's motion, the Special Committee on the Mayor's nomination of ex-Alderman ROBERT L. DARRAGH, (Rep.,) for Croton Commissioner, were discharged from further consideration of it.

This nomination and Mr. CORNELL's were then confirmed in one and a unanimous vote.

Mr. DAYTON's resignation was next taken up, when Mr. BOOLE offered a resolution declining to accept it, and directing it to be returned, with a copy of the resolution, to Mr. DAYTON. Carried.

The Comptroller's weekly financial statement showed a balance of $3,421,156 73 in the City Treasury on last Saturday.

Mr. MITCHELL's resolution to procure a portrait of Gen. McCLELLAN, at an expense of $1,000, was taken up and passed.

The President announced that the Board would meet as City Canvassers, as required by law, at 12 o'clock to-day. As Aldermen, the Board adjourned till 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Thanksgiving Donations to the Five Points Ladies' Mission.

The following donations in cash, with others not named, were received at the Five Points Ladies' Mission, No. 61 Park-street, as Thanksgiving favors:

Claflin, Mellen & Co., $10; Mrs. Hannah Adams, Paterson, N. J., $1; G. H. Snyder, 50c.; Martin & Lawson, $10; Rev. Mr. Meredith, by letter, $3; Mrs. Dawson, $2; Rev. W. Emerson, Glastenbury, Conn., $7; Rev. J. W. Beach, $3; Rev. J. P. Newman, $5; Rev. A. Cookman, $1; Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, $1; Rev. F. Sill, $1; Mr. Wright, $3; Mrs. P. Smith, S. S. of Washington-square M. E. Church, $6 36; Van Wyck's Hotel, $1; Per Francis S. Morgan, $10; "Jacob," for the most needy, $1; E. S. Gordon, $3; Halstead & Styles, $10; Mrs. Pullen, $2; Mrs. Reading, to purchase a dish, 25c.; Sanford, Truslow & Co., $20; National Hotel, $2; Cash, $1. Henry Baker, Esq., $5; Cash, $2; Cash, $1; Cash, $1; Cash, 50c.; Cash, $1; C. Applegate $2; Cash, $1; Mr. Hemphill, $1; A lady, $4; Edward Gould, $25; Mrs. Dr. Stevens, from a friend, $5; A friend to the Mission, $50; Cash, $1; Cash, $20; R. V. Cadmus, $1; W. L. Marsh, 50c.; R. Brown, $1; J. Libbey, $1; A gentleman, $1; A gentleman, 50c.; A gentleman, $1; A gentleman, $1; An old lady, $1; The Foster Children, $1; Mrs. Barlow, $5; Lizzie Fisher, 50c.; A Friend, $1; Mrs. Libbey, $1; A Friend, $10; Charles Lawson, $1; Cash, 25c.; A Friend, $1; Mrs. Denet, $1; Mrs. Rev. J. M. Beach, $1; Mrs. Reading, $1; Mrs. Skidmore, $1; Miss Mills, $1; Mrs. Dr. Stevens, $1; Mr. Wright, $2; A friend, through Mrs. S. Draper, $15.

Thanks were given to Mr. O'Conner, Mr. Casey, Mr. Dawson and Mr. Jelliff, for the use of horses and wagons in bringing our donations, and to S. H. CROOKS, Esq., for his mammoth loaf of bread.

Gen. Banks Served with a Writ of Habeas Corpus—Judge McCunn's Opinion of the General.

Gen. BANKS was, yesterday morning, served with a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge McCUNN, directing him to produce the body of one of the soldiers of his Expedition, belonging to a New-York regiment, before the Judge, at his office in Wall-street, at 2 P. M. At the hour appointed, ETHAN ALLEN, Assistant United States District-Attorney, appeared before the Judge and made return to the writ on behalf of Gen. BANKS, to the following effect: First, that the body of the aforesaid soldier was then on board the *Northern Light*, and on its way to the Narrows—the transport having sailed from her dock before the General was served with the writ. Second, that the General himself had set sail on the same errand with his soldiers at 1 P. M. Notwithstanding these obstacles to a literal compliance with the writ, Gen. BANKS desired the Judge to understand that he entertained the greatest respect for the mandates of the Civil Courts, and would do all that lay in his power to obey the processes emanating therefrom; he would therefore direct that the soldier alluded to be put on shore from the *Northern Light*, before she left the Bay, and leave it to him to present himself in obedience to the writ. Judge McCUNN expressed himself entirely satisfied with the above return to the writ, and gave utterance, in the most exalted terms, to his high esteem and admiration of Gen. BANKS as a lawyer, statesman, soldier, civilian and gentleman.

Gen. Banks and the Merchants of New-York—Meeting of the Committee for Aid and Assistance.

The following named gentlemen, viz.: George Opdyke; Seth B. Hunt, of the firm of Hunt, Tillinghast & Co.; Nehemiah Knight, firm of Hoyt, Spragues & Co.; R. D. Lathrop, firm of Lathrop, Ludington & Co.; Simeon B. Chittenden; W. E. Townsend, firm of Sackett, Belcher & Co.; and Wm. A. Hall, firm of Benedict, Hall & Co., having been selected as a Committee on behalf of the merchants of this City, for the purpose of completing the Third Regiment Merchants' Brigade, and known as the Blair Light Infantry, Col. ETHAN ALLEN commanding, with a view of tendering the same when raised to Maj.-Gen. BANKS, in fulfillment of the invitation extended to him a few days since, met yesterday afternoon in the City Hall.

The Committee was organized by the selection of GEORGE OPDYKE as Chairman, NEHEMIAH KNIGHT as Treasurer, and W. E. TOWNSEND as Secretary. Col. ALLEN, being present, stated the wants and requirements of the regiment, in order to effect a speedy completion of the organization, and measures were taken to promptly effect this object. The regiment is already rapidly recruiting men.

Presentation to Gen. Sickles.

The friends of Gen. SICKLES sometime since had prepared for him by TIFFANY & Co., a full set of Brigadier-General's equipments, intending to have the presentation take place at a dinner expressly for the occasion, which the General, with his exceedingly good taste and judgment, declined as unsuitable to the distracted state of the country, preferring the plain simplicity of a letter, with the indorsement of his friends and fellow-citizens. This was done sometime since, but the arduous duties to which he has been subjected, from his new position as commander of a division, prevented him from answering as promptly as he otherwise would have done. The articles are of the most *recherché* description, consisting of presentation sword, belt, sash, epaulettes, pistols, gauntlets, spurs, saddle, saddle-cloth, (a most superb article,) &c., &c., &c. The presentation letter has been gotten up in a unique and tasty style, the letters splendidly engrossed, and, with the signatures of our most distinguished citizens, is encased in a very rich velvet binding of oriental style.

The following is a copy of the letter:

NEW-YORK, August, 1862.

GENERAL: The undersigned, your friends and fellow-citizens, take pleasure in presenting to you a full set of military equipments, as an evidence of their confidence in your bravery, their appreciation of your indomitable perseverance in raising the Excelsior Brigade, United States Volunteers, for the suppression of treason, and your gallantry at the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1; of Williamsburgh Road, June 25; of Savage Station, June 29; of White Oak Swamp, June 30; of Charles City Cross-roads, June 30; and of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.

They take this opportunity of adding their admiration of your patriotic course, in the senate and the field, and your noble example of surrendering all party feeling for the welfare of the Union.

Accept, General, this offering, as a small token of the respect and admiration of

Your obedient servants, &c.,

George Opdyke, Mayor of New-York,
Horatio Seymour,
Moses H. Grinnell,
Edwin Croswell,
John A. King,
H. G. Stebbins,
Hamilton Fish,
Richard B. Connolly,
Elias J. Beach, Queens County Judge,
Daniel Devlin, Chamber'n.
Rufus F. Andrews, Surveyor of the Port,
George Dennison, Naval Officer of Port,
Abram Wakeman, Postmaster, and others.

HEADQUARTERS SICKLES' DIVISION,
MANASSAS, Nov. 17, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your flattering letter and the munificent gift which it conveys to me. I thank you for this proof of your generous appreciation and confidence, and will do all I can to deserve your esteem. While the war is necessary for the restoration of the authority of the Federal Government over the people and possessions of the Union, I will endeavor to do my duty as a soldier; when, without dishonor, peace becomes possible, I will welcome it as a citizen.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,
D. E. SICKLES, Brig.-Gen. Comd'g.
To Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor, and others.

Twelfth New-York Volunteers.

There is no denying the fact that the *esprit du corps* of certain regiments is worth more to the man who wishes to enlist than all the bounties that can be showered upon him; and yet the soldier is not entirely willing to forego whatever benefits may be deduced from the bounty system. The old Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, has opened a station at No. 546 Pearl-street, undpr the charge of Capt. WM. FOWLER, a gallant officer, who was wounded at Manassas, who is anxious to take men with him to join this regiment. In addition to the chance of joining such a regiment, the Twelfth offers a bounty of $79. Those who are soldierly inclined will join this regiment if they know their own welfare. The record of the regiment will show that the promotions in this regiment have been from the ranks.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY,
Dec. 3, 1862—1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

RESIGNATION.

The following communication was read from Isaac Dayton, Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District, resigning his position as Alderman, to date from December second.

I hereby resign as Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District of the City of New-York.

ISAAC DAYTON.

Dated 2d December, 1862.

John T. Henry, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen:

SIR: Above is my resignation as Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District of this City.

NEW-YORK, 2d December, 1862.

ISAAC DAYTON.

Alderman Boole moved that the communication be laid over.

Which was carried.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following communication, viz:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby nominate Honorable Charles G. Cornell, for Street Commissioner of this City.

GEO. OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Boole moved that the communication from His Honor the Mayor lay over, and that the Board take a recess of fifteen minutes.

Which was carried.

And the President announced that the Board would take a recess of fifteen minutes.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Allen moved that the Special Committee to whom was referred the communication from His Honor the Mayor, nominating Robert L. Darragh, Esq., for Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, be discharged from the further consideration of that paper.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved that the Board do advise and consent to the nomination of Robert L. Darragh as Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Alderman Boole moved that the communication from His Honor the Mayor, nominating Hon. Charles G. Cornell for Street Commissioner of the City, be taken up and considered in the same connection.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley thereupon amended his former motion so that it should be, that the Board do advise and consent to the nomination of Robert L. Darragh, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and of Honorable Charles G. Cornell, as Street Commissioner, and the motion to confirm both nominations.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Alderman Boole then moved to take up the communication from Isaac Dayton, tendering his resignation as Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District.

Which was carried.

Whereupon Alderman Boole offered, in connection therewith, the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That this Board do not consent to receive the resignation of Isaac Dayton as Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District, and that the Clerk of this Board be directed to return to Alderman Dayton his communication, together with a copy of this resolution.

Which was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two hundred dollars, in favor of each of the regular reporters of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, for their services in reporting proceedings of said Boards, the warrants to be drawn on the certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council, that the persons claiming the same are entitled thereto.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for services rendered the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Brady—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to W. H. Brady to occupy a space on the northeast corner of Washington Parade Ground as a newspaper and fruit stand.

Which was adopted.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Frear—

Bill of Patrick Devlin for fitting up Fourteenth Election Polls in the Twentieth Ward, one hundred and forty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee with power.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury Balance November twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Received and ordered on file.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a cross-walk be laid on the west side of Broadway, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that Hammond-street, from West-street to Greenwich-avenue, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, and that the work be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Reverend William Clowry, pastor of Saint Gabriel's Church, for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty three cents, to be applied in payment of taxes now due and owing on the property of the said church, in Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, as well as in refunding to the said church the amount paid for taxes on its said property since the same has been used exclusively for religious purposes, the whole amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriation for donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Resolution that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be authorised and directed to procure a portrait of General George B. McClellan, and the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Allen—2.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Wednesday, fourth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Smith moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Wednesday, fourth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3699, 3701, 3703, 3705, 3707, 3713, 3715, 3119, 3721, 3723, 3725, 3729, 3733, 3735, 3739, 3745, 3747, 3749, 3751, 3753. *Part II.*—Nos. 4120, 4122, 4124, 4126, 4128, 4130, 4132, 4134, 4136, 4142, 4146, 4150, 4154, 4156, 4166, 4168, 4170, 4174, 4176, 4180. *Part III.*—Nos. 1732, 3599, 1835, 1018, 2535, 1885, 2904, 2960, 3087, 3175, 3187, 6049, 6046, 6048.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. Demurrers, 43, 44, 46. Issues of Law and Fact, Nos. 217, 372, 201, 422, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 273, 274, 277, 279, 282, 283, 288.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3131, 3115, 2949, 3143, 3145, 3069, 2737, 3011, 3139, 2157, 1081, 2681, 3075, 3101, 3133. *Part II.*—Nos. 2712, 3673, 2630, 636, 2820, 2822, 2824, 2826, 2836, 2838, 2840, 2844, 2848, 2850, 2854.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1406, 1686, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1722, 2395, 1724, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1733. *Part II.*—Nos. 1195, 385, 1332, 1509, 1586, 1574, 1575, 1267, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1741, 1746, 1747.

Lager-"Bier" and the Statute—Under the Concert Saloon Act it is Still Decided Not to be "Bier."

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Peckham and Leonard.

The People, Appellants, vs. John Hart, Respondent.—This case has been many times stated in this paper. The question to be decided is, whether "lager-bier" is "beer," within the meaning of the Concert Saloon law.

The respondent, Hart, who was proprietor of the Volks Garten, was arrested upon the charge of selling or permitting the sale of lagier-bier in his theatre. The matter was subsequently taken before Justice Barnard of the Supreme Court on *habeas corpus*, when it was decided that the prisoner had committed no offence, and he was discharged. The District Attorney obtained a writ of *certiorari* and brought the case up for a review of that judgment.

Upon the argument, which was at the November Term, the District Attorney contended that the word "beer" in the statute, embraced all classes of beer, whether spelled b-i-e-r or b-e-e-r. Opposing counsel insisted that the statute, being a penal one, should be *strictly construed*, and that the word "beer" was intended to mean strong beer, as contradistinguished from lager-bier or other kinds of beer which did not intoxicate.

The Court has now, per PECKHAM, J., affirmed the judgment of Justice Barnard. This has been made a test case, and as it shall finally be determined, it is supposed the questions involved will rest.

A. Oakey Hall for the people; Henry L. Clinton and F. S. Stallknecht for respondent, Hart.

Liability of the Husband for the Wife's Purchases—Onus of Proof as to Necessity of Purchase.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Moncrief, Robertson and Monell.

Augustus B. Thenott vs. Antonio Bagliola.—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs as assignees of John and William Beck, to recover for goods sold and delivered to Mrs Bagliola, the wife of the defendant.

The defence was that the defendant had, prior to the sale of the goods to his wife, verbally notified the firm of John & William Beck, *not* to trust Mrs. Bagliola, his wife, on his account.

The plaintiffs denied that such notice was served upon their assignors, and on the contrary averred that the firm had frequently sold goods to the lady in question, and that the defendant had always paid for such purchases.

The question in the case being left to the jury, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs for the sum claimed. The case was stated in the TIMES of March 20 to 21st last.

Appeal was taken to this Court, the defendant contending that where a husband has given notice to a tradesman that he will not be responsible for debts contracted by his wife, the onus of proving that goods afterward sold to her were necessary and suitable to her condition in life, is upon the tradesman.

The Court so held, and rendered judgment accordingly.

Judah and Dickerson, for plaintiff; Sickles and Cushing, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clarke.

Livingston vs. Painter et al.—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Lawrence vs. Gebhard.—Case settled; all the amendments allowed.

Smith vs. Smith et al.—Case settled.

Schauss vs. Stanton.—Referee's report confirmed, and exceptions overruled.

Ives et al. vs. Gerwand et al.—Judgment for plaintiff as prayed for in the complaint, with costs.

Middlebrook vs. The Mechanics' Bank.—Judgment for the plaintiff as prayed for in the complaint, with costs.

Torbell vs. Welles et al.—Judgment for the plaintiff as prayed for in the complaint, with costs.

Thompson vs. Schultz et al.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Neron vs. Reid, impleaded, &c.—Plaintiff's motion for a new trial, as against defendant Crow, denied, with $10 costs.

Neron vs. Reid & Crow, impleaded, &c.—Defendants' (Reid & Crow) motion for a new trial, as against them, is granted, with $10 costs to abide the event, upon the ground that the Judge erred in refusing to submit as a question of fact to the jury, (whether or not the horse and wagon seized were necessary to plaintiff?)

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 3, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W.L. ½ y'rly.	101¼	650	Erie Railway	61⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Cou.	92½	200	do	61½
35,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	92½	500	do b3	61⅜
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. Notes	104⅛	200	Erie Railway Pref.	92⅝
45,000	U.S.6s.1 yr.Certf.	97⅝	100	do	92⅝
20,000	U. S. Dem. N's	125⅜	100	do	92⅛
5,000	do	125¾	100	do b10	92¾
30,000	City 6s, '78	110	100	do b30	92⅝
5,000	Ill. W. L. lar. B.	103	100	Hudson River R.	74⅝
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	54¼	100	do b10	74⅝
5,000	do	54⅜	120	do	75
25,000	Missouri St. 6s	52⅜	50	do b10	75
10,000	do b30	52⅜	100	Harlem Railroad	21¾
5,000	La. State 6s	65	100	do s6	21¾
3,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	116	600	Harlem R. R. Pre	51⅜
3,000	Erie 3d M. B. '83	107¼	100	do s30	51⅜
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	101	200	Reading Railroad	76⅛
2,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	109¾	50	Norwich & Wor. R.	72⅝
1,000	C.,B.&Q. 8 ₩ c. B.	115	50	do b30	73
22,500	Mich. So. 2d M.	93¼	150	Mich. Cen. Railroad	90⅛
15,000	Mich. So. S. F.	103	200	do	90⅜
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. B.	107¼	100	do	90⅞
9,000	Chi. & N. W. Ast Bonds	61⅛	550	do	91
2,000	do	61¼	100	do b30	91¼
2,000	Ch. & N.W. 2d m.	34	100	do b30	91⅜
4,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	97	500	do	91¼
4,000	Tol. & W. 2d Mge.	80	800	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	39
5,000	P.,F.W& C. 2d m.	92½	400	do	39⅛
5,000	Clev. & Pitts. 4m.	72	1600	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	84
55	Bank of Commerce	98¼	50	do	84¼
20	B'k of the S. of N.Y.	98½	200	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	79⅜
5	Metropolitan Bank	104½	500	do s30	79⅜
10	Nassau Bank	100	500	do	79¾
40,000	American Gold	131¼	200	do	79⅞
5,000	do b30	131⅜	100	do s10	79¾
10,000	do b30	131¼	400	do	80
10,000	do b60	131⅞	500	do b10	80
75,000	do	131	800	Clev. & Pitts. R. b10	43
100,000	do s30	130⅞	200	do s30	43
16	Penn. Coal Co.	112½	500	do	43
50	do	114	300	do	43¼
200	Cum. Coal pf.	13¾	100	do s30	43½
15	Nic. Transit Co.	5½	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	82⅝
50	Pac. Mail S.Co. s30	120⅝	50	do s30	82⅝
50	do	120¾	100	do s15	82⅜
60	do	121	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	68¾
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	102¼	900	do	69
200	do	102⅜	500	do	69¼
50	do s10	102¼	1500	do	69⅜
500	do s30	102¼	400	do	69⅝
100	do s30	102⅜	150	Chic. & R. I. R. s30	81
150	do s15	102⅜	100	do	81¼
100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	33	200	do s30	81
100	do	33⅛	100	do	81⅜
200	Tol., W. & W. R.	33⅛	100	do	81⅜
			100	do	81¾
			20	Pitts., Ft. W.&C.R.	52

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U.S.6s,'81.R.ex-i.	100¾	400	Reading R. b30	77
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	55	100	Mich. Cen. R. s15	92
7,500	U. S. D. Notes	126¼	1200	do	92
10,000	do	126¾	400	do s15	91¾
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	53	700	do b30	92
3,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	97	100	do	91⅛
100,000	Amer. Gold	131½	200	Chi. & R. I. R. b30	82
50,000	do	131¾	500	do	81¾
20,000	do b30	132	100	do s60	81⅛
18,000	do	131⅞	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	40⅛
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	121¾	100	do s10	40⅜
100	do b15	122	500	do	40⅜
50	do	121⅞	500	do	40¼
1000	Cum. Coal Pr.	14	200	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	84½
300	N. Y. Central R.	103⅛	100	do	84⅝
900	Erie Railway	62⅛	50	do s10	84¼
200	do	62⅜	200	do	84¼
250	Erie R. Pref.	93	400	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	80
100	do b60	93⅛	200	do b30	80
100	do b30	93⅛	100	do	79⅞
100	do b10	93	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	44
100	do	92⅞	200	do s30	43½
50	Hudson River R.	75⅛	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	69⅛
50	do	75⅜	400	do b30	69⅜
100	do	75⅛	200	do	69¼
100	do s60	75¼	200	Galena & Chic. R.	82¼
100	do b30	75¾	100	Chic. B. & Q. R.	86¼
100	Harlem Railroad	22⅜	5	do	86½
200	do b30	22⅜			

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was excited again, to-day, after the momentary pause in speculation noticed at the close of Tuesday's dealings. The operators for the rise in the Railway Shares took fresh hold of the Western Roads at and soon after the early Board, and bid up nearly all denominations 1@1½ ₩ cent., without getting much Stock. The New-York Roads which opened barely steady as compared with the last sales of yesterday, subsequently advanced in sympathy and in about the same proportion, as the Michigan Roads, Illinois Central, Toledo, &c., and by 1½ o'clock P. M., the buoyancy on the Street was quite general and much eagerness shown by buyers. At the Second Board there was some realizing, as usual, after a sudden large advance, and there was a free market to sell upon, so that the difference in price from the extreme rates of the Street was not over ½@⅝ ₩ cent. A considerable business was done at both sessions of the Board, and the temper of speculation is higher, if possible, than during the recent advance through the month of October and early in November. The *Bull* operators, to-day, professed to have nothing new from Washington, but at the same time bought Stocks with much confidence. The parties who have been bearing the market of late seemed unwilling to meet this demand to its full extent, although a fair amount of contracts were put out on 15@30 day options. The Street was somewhat confounded to know upon what new phase of the Currency question the fresh rise is based upon. It does not necessarily follow, however, that any official or semi-official confirmation of the prevalent belief that a further issue of United States Notes will be voted by Congress, to induce speculation to move in this direction. Whatever may be the particular phraseology or expressed preference of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the form of this additional circulation, we believe it to be a foregone conclusion that Congress will insist upon *a direct Government issue*, esteeming this form as far more generally acceptable to the people and more promptly available to the Treasury than any other. The demand through the day for the Western Stocks, which are closely approaching the January dividend, was strong, such as Galena, Rock Island and Michigan Central, and it was equally so on Michigan Guaranteed and Toledo, in anticipation of dividends in the Spring. As the rate on the former is to be equal to 10 ₩ cent. per annum and the whole number of shares is only 28,750 or $2,875,000, the advance in price on the present strong movement is quite rapid. The large increase on the November earnings of the Toledo Road has directed some speculation to that Stock.

Later in the afternoon, the market recovered all the buoyancy noticed before the Second Board and prices were even higher on the New-York Roads and for Gold and Custom-House Notes. A large business was done in the outside room, on William-street:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104⅛	104⅜	Missouris	52⅛	52¾
Treas. 7.30 ₩ cts.	104	104	Tennessees	54	56
U.S. Notes C. H.	125⅜	126¾	Harlem	21⅛	22⅜
American Gold	130⅞	132⅜	Illinois Central	78⅝	80½
N. Y. Central	102¾	103⅞	Toledo	68	69⅞
Erie Common	61⅛	63	Pittsburgh	42⅛	44⅜
Erie Preferred	92¾	93⅛	Rock Island	80	82⅜
Hudson	74⅛	76⅛	Galena	81⅝	82¾
Mich. Central	89⅝	92	Pacific	120¾	122¼
Mich. Southern	38¾	40⅜	Panama	159	159
Mich. Guarant'd	83¾	84¾	Harlem Pref.	51⅛	52⅝

The price of Gold went up to 131@131½@131⅞ ₩ cent. to-day, and Custom-house Notes to 126⅜@126½ ₩ cent. After the Cunard steamer sailed there was not much done in Exchange. The rates, from the present look of the market, for Gold, will be 145@145½ ₩ cent. on London, for Saturday's mail, for first-class Bankers.

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	106	Seventh Ward	132
Manhattan	130	State of New-York	98
Merchants'	103	Commerce	98¾
Union	106¼	Hanover	87
Phœnix	104¾	Irving	76
Greenwich	160	Metropolitan	104¼
Merchants' Exchange	90	Nassau	100

The Railway Mortgages participate in the general buoyancy of the market to-day, and the bidding is advanced on nearly all descriptions.

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	T. H. & A. 2ds Pref.	78⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real E.	100	Chi. & N. W. G. B. ext.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	106	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ext.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	80¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	115	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	78
Erie 1sts, '68	115½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	68
Erie thirds, '83	107¼	Chi. & N. W seconds	33½
Erie fourths, '80	100¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	52
Erie fifths, '88	97	Tol. & Wab. firsts	96½
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80
Hudson seconds s.f., '85	112	M. & P. Du Chien firsts	103
Hudson thirds, '75	100	Gal. & Chic. firsts	109
Hudson Convert., '67	94	Gal. & Chic. firsts, Ext.	110
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	100½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Harlem seconds, '64	102	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	103½
Harlem thirds, '68	92½	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	110
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ ct., '69-'72	110	N. Jer. Cen seconds	109
Mich. Cen. s.f. 8 ₩ c. '82	114	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts	106
C., Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts	115	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	92
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	93½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds	70¼
N. Ind. Goshen line, '68	100	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	103	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	101
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	107¼	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	85
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	97	Cleve. & Pitts. fourths	72

We are indebted to Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON for the following list of the Michigan State Loan of $873,000, bid for on Monday last:

J. M. Pulisse, New-York—		
6 ₩ cent. 10-year bonds	100	$1,000
F. Bulkley, New York—		
6 ₩ cent. 10-year bonds	100	1,000
Livermore, Clews & Co., New-York—		
6 ₩ cent. 10-year bonds	100	10,000
6 ₩ cent. 10-year bonds	100.01	10,000
6 ₩ cent. 15-year bonds	100.05	10,000
6 ₩ cent. 15-year bonds	100.10	10,000
6 ₩ cent. 15-year bonds	100.12	5,000
Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, N. Y.—		
6 ₩ cent. 10-year bonds	100.36	50,000
6 ₩ cent. 15-year bonds	100.81	50,000
6 ₩ cent. 20-year bonds	100.95	50,000
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	102.70	50,000
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New-York—		
6 ₩ cent. 10-year bonds	100	106,000
6 ₩ cent. 15-year bonds	100	25,000
6 ₩ cent. 15-year bonds	100.52	1,000
6 ₩ cent. 15-year bonds	100.26	5,000
6 ₩ cent. 15-year bonds	100.10	5,000
6 ₩ cent. 20-year bonds	101	5,000
6 ₩ cent. 20-year bonds	100.76	5,000
6 ₩ cent. 20-year bonds	100.52	5,000
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	102	5,000
Vermiliyea & Co., New-York—		
6 ₩ cent. 10-year bonds	100	15,000
6 ₩ cent. 15-year bonds	100	10,000
6 ₩ cent. 20-year bonds	101	10,000
6 ₩ cent. 20-year bonds	101.25	10,000
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	102	5,000
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	101.75	4,000
Rufus H. King, Albany, N. Y.—		
6 ₩ cent. 10-year bonds	100	18,000
6 ₩ cent. 15-year bonds	100.26	25,000
6 ₩ cent. 15-year bonds	100	12,000
6 ₩ cent. 20-year bonds	101.26	50,000
6 ₩ cent. 20-year bonds	101.11	25,000
6 ₩ cent. 20-year bonds	100.91	25,000
6 ₩ cent. 20-year bonds	100.56	25,000
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	103.81	10,000
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	103.31	5,000
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	102.88	10,000
Thomas Olcott, Albany, N. Y.—		
6 ₩ cent. 15-year bonds	100.00	5,000
B. T. Morgan & Co., New-York—		
6 ₩ cent. 15-year bonds	100.00	3,000
W. A Blanchard, Philadelphia—		
6 ₩ cent. 15-year bonds	100.00	10,000
A. K. Fly, New-York—		
6 ₩ cent. 5 year bonds	105.75	20,000
Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit, Michigan—		
6 ₩ cent. 10-year bonds	101.90	25,000
6 ₩ cent. 15-year bonds	100	10,000
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	102	25,000
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	101.90	25,000
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	101.75	18,000
J. H. Barringer, New-York—		
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	102.06	5,000
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	102.56	5,000
Cooper, Thompson & Co., Jackson, Mich.—		
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	102.05	10,000
Gilman, Son & Co., New-York—		
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	102	2,000
James S. Abeel, Detroit, Mich.—		
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	102	3,000
A. W. Ludgon, Geneva, N. Y.—		
7 ₩ cent 5-year bonds	102	5,000
G. M. Fisher, Detroit, Mich.—		
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	104.55	2,000
Neil Gray, Romeo, Mich.—		
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	102	10,000
H. A. Hayden & Co., Jackson, Mich.—		
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	102.11	5,000
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	101.81	5,000
Buhl & Duchavure, Detroit, Mich.—		
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	102	5,000
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	102.50	5,000
H. P. Baldwin, Detroit, Mich.—		
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	102	3,000
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	101.87½	4,000
7 ₩ cent. 5-year bonds	101.75	3,000
H. Winchester, South Windham, Conn.—		
6 ₩ cent. 10-year bonds	100	2,000
Total		$873,000

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $274,740 44, including for Customs, $57,900; payments, $842,552 92; balance, $10,185,274 06.

A Rare British Outrage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While perusing the financial article of one of your Anti-Administration cotemporaries of this day, I felt very much befogged, until I arrived at the dire announcement that the Bank of England had entered into a conspiracy with the Foreign Exchange Bankers of New-York, (chiefly British,) to financially garrote Uncle Sam, whose money, it would appear, they have already had the audacity to make use of to the extent of $30,000,000!

Under so grave a state of matters, he most properly observes that:

"Self-preservation demands that our New-York Banks proceed this very week to organize themselves into an associate body, to take our foreign exchange business into their own hands, and thus liberate the United States and our money market 'from the control of the Bank of England.'"

And further, that—

"All that our Banks and merchants can do is to stimulate our exports of produce, and let our Banks form themselves into an associate body to buy and sell exchange, upon a similar plan to that by which the New-Orleans Banks have realized so much profit."

It is needless to say that, notwithstanding these excellent suggestions, there is a class of the community inclined to dispute their accuracy, and who go the length of asserting that the foreign Bankers, instead of making use of Uncle Sam's money for sixty days, actually lend theirs to him in exchange for orders upon parties abroad. But, of course, reason with such people, you cannot—they, in fact, put the wrong end of the telescope to their eyes, and won't be persuaded to try the other. There is a class of the community, however, who are more sagacious, more highly patriotic and more numerously enterprising, and who are ever ready to stimulate exports, and who, as a consequence, will provide an ample supply of Foreign Exchange for the "Associated Bankers," who, of course, will at once organize to defeat those diabolical machinations of the Bank of England and others you have so properly exposed.

A BROKER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 19
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 19
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 26
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 20
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 14

FROM AMERICA.

Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 6
City of Washingt'n	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 13
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 13
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 20
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *City of Washington*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

In consequence of the great increase in the price of paper and other materials used in the manufacture of newspapers, the Publishers of the New-York Times, Weekly and Semi-Weekly, announce the following change in the subscription prices of these editions. From the 15th day of December subscriptions will be received only at the following rates:

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

Single Copies, one year for	$2 00
Ten Copies, one year for	15 00
Ten Copies, eight months for	10 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Single Copies, one year for	$3 00
Two Copies, one year for	5 00

Payment invariably in advance. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Dinorah.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—Central Park.

WINTER GARDEN—In and Out of Place.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Metamora.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, The Sea King; or, the Sea Queen's Vow, Afternoon and Evening. Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

IRVING HALL—The Child Pianist.

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have advices from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to last evening. No important movement has yet taken place. Another body of our cavalry, numbering about sixty, were surprised on Tuesday morning by a superior number of rebels, and some of them were taken prisoners. About forty of them were known to have escaped, and it was thought that more of them would come in. Gen. Burnside has issued an order dismissing from the service in disgrace Capt. George Johnston, who had command of the picket of Pennsylvania cavalry surprised by the rebels on the 28th ult. Deserters from the rebel army continue to come over the river, and represent their army as being very destitute, particularly in clothing. Lee, it is said, has issued an order that such of his soldiers as are without shoes must make moccasins from raw hides, or do duty barefooted. The conclusion of the correspondence with the authorities of Fredericksburgh, showing why that city was not shelled, is given in the Times this morning, as found in the Richmond papers.

Another fight has taken place near Suffolk, Va., in which the rebels were worsted. An expedition started out on Sunday, and on Monday recaptured the celebrated Pittsburgh Battery, taken from our army at the battle of Shiloh. The enemy (their numbers are not stated in Gen. Dix's report to Gen. Halleck) were driven across the Blackwater River, at Franklin, with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss was trifling.

Our dispatches from the Southwest indicate that the National army under Gen. Grant is "marching on," while, at the same time, the rebel army recently confronting it is "marching off." The rebels evacuated Tallahatchie on the 1st inst., and Gen. McArthur's Division occupied the rebel forts there—no fighting of consequence having taken place. The enemy were believed to be in full retreat. It is doubtful whether they will make a stand this side of Jackson.

The Palmyra, Mo., *Courier*, which is published where Gen. McNeil executed ten guerrillas, denies that Mr. Alsman, whose restitution was demanded as the condition of the safety of these men, has turned up alive in Illinois, as has been stated. It says also that Gen. McNeil, then a Colonel, ordered the execution of sixteen rebels after the battle of Kirksville, for what offence is not stated, and that Gov. Gamble expressed his approbation of his conduct by promoting him. Since the execution of these ten rebels he has had his command extended so as to embrace the whole of the Eighth District, embracing twelve counties of Northeastern Missouri. A communication which we have received from a friend of Gen. McNeil, states that the ten men who were executed had all of them broken their paroles and were taken with arms in their hands.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted making inquiries of the Secretary of War relative to the purchase of land in Portsmouth harbor. The Standing Committee of last session were continued, with a few changes. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling upon the Secretary of War for information relative to the arrest of several citizens of Delaware. The Committee on Patents was instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Department of Agriculture. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Public Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill indemnifying the people of Minnesota for the outrages of the Indians. The Secretary of War was requested to furnish information regarding the sale of freemen into Slavery by the rebels. The Committee on Military Affairs was directed to consider the expediency of organizing an ambulance corps in the army. Mr. Hale gave notice of a bill to repeal the act establishing and equalizing the grades of officers in the navy. The Senate then went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Commissioner of Patents for information regarding the expenditure of the Agricultural fund. A resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing that volunteers who have been, or may hereafter be honorably discharged on account of wounds or other disabilities, may receive such part of the bounty of one hundred dollars as shall be proportioned to the time of actual service. The House adjourned soon after 12 o'clock.

FROM EUROPE

The steamship *China* passed Cape Race on Monday afternoon, with two days later news from Europe, which was not telegraphed through until last evening. She left Liverpool on the 22d ult., and Queenstown on the 23d. The news of Gen. McClellan's removal had reached England, and had caused depression in American Securities. The London *Times* regards the removal as the first effect of the elections on Mr. Lincoln, and thinks it makes McClellan a conservative martyr. The *Army and Navy Gazette* regards the removal as a defiance of the Government to the Democrats, and thinks the moment favorable for bold Confederate movements. The London *Star* appears to be the only English paper which justifies the President in his action. The text of the Russian note declining the proposal of mediation had been received, and fully bears out the telegraphic summary. The *Saturday Review* thinks Napoleon has movements on foot which do not appear on the surface of the mediation scheme, and hints at a probable alliance between France and the Southern States in connection with the designs on Mexico. The sale of a number of fast coasting steamers in England, for the purpose of running the blockade, is noted, and a steamer recently left the Mersey with arms, etc., for the rebels. Garibaldi had written a letter pledging himself strongly in favor of the North. The probability of the elevation of Prince Alfred, of England, to the Greek throne, caused some excitement among the diplomats. Cotton was firmer and a trifle higher. Breadstuffs were unchanged and Provisions flat. Consols closed on the 22d at 93⅝@93¾ for Money.

The steamship *Hibernian* arrived at Portland yesterday morning, and some additional European news of interest is telegraphed. The distress in the cotton manufacturing districts of England was increasing. The contributions to relieve it were large. The French project of mediation continued to attract considerable attention, and was variously commented upon. The French Press is generally reproachful in its tone toward England, for refusing to second the Emperor in his desire to offer mediation. The result of the election in New-York was also the theme of much comment. President Lincoln will be surprised to learn, as he will from a correspondent of the London *Herald*, that a recent steamer from Liverpool brought out twenty-four French "guillotines" for him, consigned to a confidential agent in this City. It was rumored in Paris that a plot had been discovered to take the life of the Emperor at the inauguration of a boulevard, and extraordinary precautions were being taken to prevent it. The disturbances in Poland continue.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock P. M., yesterday, and had a very important session. Alderman Dayton sent in his resignation, but the Board declined to receive it, and ordered it to be sent back to him. The Mayor sent in the name of Senator Chas. G. Cornell, Democrat, for Street Commissioner. A secret session of half an hour, and a brief conference with the Mayor on the subject, by Committee, in the meantime ensued; afterward, this nomination and that of Robert L. Darragh, Republican, for Croton Commissioner, were confirmed in one and a unanimous vote. The resolution to have a portrait of Gen. McClellan, at a cost of $1,000, was taken up and passed, and the Board adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M. to-day. They meet by law one hour earlier as City Canvassers.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Three additional orders of the Supreme Court to release banks from taxation of United States Bonds were received and referred. No conclusion has yet been arrived at by the Committee on Annual Taxes, as to whether the decision under which these orders are granted shall be appealed to a higher Court. A Harlem Bridge bill, for iron and stationery, amounting to $4,578 25, was ordered to be paid. A number of unimportant papers were disposed of, and the Board adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M., next Tuesday.

A meeting of the citizens of St. Paul, Minn., was held a few evenings since to urge the President to execute the three hundred Indians who are condemned to death for their participation in the recent outrages. The memorial addressed to the President, which was adopted, says: "We ask that the same judgment should be passed and executed upon these deliberate murderers, these ravishers, these mutilators of their murdered victims, that would be passed upon white men guilty of the same offence. The blood of hundreds of our murdered fellow-citizens cries from the ground for vengeance. 'Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord,' and the authorities of the United States are, we believe, the chosen instruments to execute that vengeance. Let them not neglect their plain duty. Nor do we ask alone for vengeance. We demand security for the future. There can be no safety for us or for our families, unless an example shall be made of those who have committed the horrible murders and barbarities we have recited. Let it be understood that these Indians can commit such crimes, and be pardoned upon surrendering themselves, and there is henceforth a torch for every white man's dwelling, a knife for every white man's heart upon our frontier."

The work done under the supervision of Col. Geo. H. Crossman, of the Quartermaster's Department at the Philadelphia depôt, gives some idea of the immense quantities of clothing required by our armies. On Dec. 1, there were on hand at the Schuylkill Arsenal ready for issue the following articles: Uniform coats, (engineer, ordnance, artillery and infantry,) 187,351; uniform jackets, (dragoon, cavalry and light artillery,) 56,428; trousers, mounted men, 61,860; trousers, foot, 460,138; drawers, pairs, 300,031; flannel shirts, 219,780; shelter tents, 12,728; great-coats, 61,306; bootees, pairs, 122,566; boots, pairs, 25,816; stockings, pairs, 46,426; leather stocks, 44,659; uniform hats, 48,794; forage caps, 170,416.

It is said that counterfeit fifty cent postage notes have been put in circulation. The front side is not a good imitation of the genuine, and on the reverse the figures "50" are upside down. The "50" in the corners of the front side have been stamped on separately, and the green ink used strikes through to the back, and shows on the white paper.

The Jackson *Mississippian* denies the report that Gen. Edwin Price, son of "Old Pap" Price, had resigned his commission in the Confederate service, returned to Missouri, and taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. It says he had no command in the army, was merely an officer in the Missouri State Guard, long since disbanded.

Gen. Van Dorn has been tried by Court-Martial for his conduct in the battle of Corinth, and acquitted. One charge against him was drunkenness.

One of the last acts of Gen. Sherman, upon leaving Memphis for the field, was to pass an order condemning the proposed issue of shinplaster currency by the city. He believed the act unconstitutional, and thought that postal currency would soon be circulating plentifully. If they must have circulating medium, he recommended that dollar packages of cotton now worth fifty cents a pound, be made up and used as such medium. He said: "If cotton be not a king, it has the genuine stamp and makes money—is money; therefore, use it instead of small bits of paper."

According to the Abbieville (Miss.) correspondent of the *Grenada Appeal*, the Confederate soldiers now pray mightily for a battle, and add a petition *that their foe may have plenty of blankets*.

A very important decision, touching the rights of citizens under the draft, has just been made at Harrisburgh, Pa. The case was one in which the Commissioner of Lancaster County had drafted an excess of men over the quota of his county. John Markley, one of this excess, was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, and the Judge, in a very elaborate opinion, decided that the draft over the quota was illegal and void, and that the prisoner must be discharged. He also decided that those who had consented to become substitutes for any of those drafted in excess of the quota could not be allowed to return from the service with which they had voluntarily entered.

There is much activity in real estate in the interior of New-York. Large sales are noted at Troy and Rochester.

There is trouble with the coal diggers in Western Virginia. They are on a strike, and consumers are driven to extremities to provide the necessary supplies.

Charles T. Hedges, a citizen of Spencer, Roane County, Western Virginia, and for some time past prominent as the leader of a guerrilla gang, met with a terrible fate a few days since. Some Union dragoons rode up to his house, called him out, and in the presence of his wife and one or two small children, (the only members of the family at home,) shot him dead. They then dismounted, and set fire to his clothes, actually burning his body to a crisp.

Charles Wimar, an artist, well known in the West, died in St. Johns on Sunday last.

In an action brought against Antonio Bagliola to recover for purchases made by Mrs. Bagliola, the General Term of the Superior Court have held that where a husband notifies a tradesman that he will not be responsible for his wife's purchases, the onus of proving that the goods afterward sold to her were necessary and suitable to her condition in life, rests upon the tradesman. The General Term of the Supreme Court, per Peckham, J., have now affirmed the opinion of Justice Barnard at Chambers, holding that, within the meaning of the concert-saloon act, lager-bier is not "beer."

There was great buoyancy in Stock speculations yesterday, and prices rose on the Railway Shares 1½@2¼ ℘ cent. Gold advanced to 132⅝.

The trade in Breadstuffs was less extensive yesterday. Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn advanced early in the day, but closed heavily. Cotton was in moderate demand at steady rates. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Tallow, Whisky, and the principal kinds of Provisions, at uniform quotations. Fish, Fruit, Oils, Salt, and Tobacco, were less active. Moderate freight engagements were reported, with 601 vessels of all classes in port.

Gen. Halleck's Report—Military Operations of Four Months.

We copy from the *Tribune* Gen. Halleck's report of the operations of the Union army since he became its Commanding General,—a period of but little over four months. It is a clear, unimpassioned statement of facts, with few comments, and these merely such as any intelligent reader would have made for himself. It has very great historical value, for it covers the most critical period of the war,—that which followed Gen. McClellan's retreat from his position on the Chickahominy in front of Richmond, extending to the date of his removal from command. Every reader of this document will see at once that it involves and very seriously impugns the military reputation of Gen. McClellan.

The first necessity, in Gen. Halleck's judgment, after the retreat of Gen. McClellan to the James River, was to unite his army with that of Gen. Pope—neither force being strong enough for either an advance upon Richmond or for its own defence against the rebel army which lay between them and could attack either at pleasure. Gen. Halleck visited Gen. McClellan's headquarters for consultation, and being unable to send Gen. McClellan as many fresh troops as he deemed essential for an attack upon Richmond, he ordered him, on the 3d of August, to withdraw his entire army from the Peninsula to Aquia Creek, for the purpose of joining Pope at Fredericksburgh—giving him at the same time complete control of all the transports in the James River and Chesapeake Bay. On the 5th, he received from Gen. McClellan a *protest* against this order, in which he argued with great warmth against its wisdom. On the 6th, he replied to it. Both documents are appended to the Report, and it must be universally conceded that Gen. Halleck's reply, couched in calm and most respectful language, is a complete and overwhelming refutation of the arguments which Gen. McClellan had offered instead of obedience to the order of his superior. It was not until the 14th of August that Gen. McClellan obeyed the order issued eleven days before.

That interval of eleven days was devoted by the rebels to preparations for a movement intended to crush Gen. Pope before he could be reinforced by the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Burnside, at Newport's News, being ordered on the 1st of August to transfer his troops to Aquia Creek, landed them there on the night of the 3d. The details of Gen. Pope's manœuvres, first to detain the rebels in their advance until he could be joined by McClellan, and then to hold as much of the ground before Washington as he could, are deeply interesting, and bear testimony to the vigor and energy of Gen. Pope, and to the skill with which his movements, when harassed by the enemy on every side, were planned and executed. The delay of Gen. McClellan in arriving made it necessary to change his place of landing from Aquia Creek to Alexandria. Fitz-John Porter, "for some unexplained reason, *did not comply*" with an order of Gen. Pope directing him to be at Bristow's Station on the 27th,—and his corps, therefore, did not participate in the battles of the 28th and 29th, which were the decisive engagements of this brief defensive campaign. Gen. Pope's forces, however, succeeded in escaping the destruction intended for them, and fell within the defences of Washington. Upon this Gen. Halleck makes the following comment:

> "Although this short and active campaign was, from causes already referred to, less successful than we had reason to expect, it had accomplished the great and important object of covering the capital till troops could be collected for its defence. *Had the Army of the Potomac arrived a few days earlier the rebel army could have been easily defeated and perhaps destroyed.*"

It is for Gen. McClellan to explain the reasons of his delay in obeying the order of the 3d of August. He knew its object:—he knew the peril in which Pope would be placed by a movement of the rebels in force against him:—and he must have known the absolute necessity of a vigorous and rapid transfer of his troops in order to give him the succor and support required. For *eleven* days he made no attempt to obey the command, and it was then ten more before he reached the point to which he had been ordered. In the absence of explanations it is not easy to reconcile this delay with his duty to his superior officer or with fidelity to the cause he professed to serve. Whatever may have been its motive, this delay saved the rebel army of Jackson and Lee.

Gen. McClellan was next ordered into Maryland to expel the army of Gen. Lee which had crossed the Potomac and effected a lodgment there. He moved on the 5th of September, fought the enemy on the 14th with success, driving him behind Antietam Creek, where he fought him again on the 16th and 17th—defeating and driving him completely back to the Potomac, and having hemmed him in within very narrow limits on that river, Gen. Halleck remarks that "on the 18th *neither party renewed the attack*"—though he gives no explanation whatever of this neglect on Gen. McClellan's part:—"and in the night of the 18th and 19th, Gen. Lee withdrew his army to the south side of the Potomac"—without the slightest attempt at molestation from Gen. McClellan's victorious army which lay within two miles of the river. Nor did Gen. McClellan move at all from that position, in spite of peremptory orders, until the 26th of October. The only remark of Gen. Halleck upon this extraordinary conduct is, that "the long inactivity of so large an army in the face of a defeated foe, and during the most favorable season for rapid movements and a vigorous campaign, was *a matter of great disappointment and regret.*" On the 5th of November Gen. McClellan was relieved from command of the Army of the Potomac and Gen. Burnside appointed in his place.

Gen. Halleck, in the remainder of his report, gives an excellent synopsis of the military operations in the other Departments, which it is not necessary to repeat. He closes his report with some brief but important remarks upon the failure of our armies to reap the fruits of the victories they have achieved, and upon the causes of this fatal defect.

Marshal Marmont, in his treatise on the principles of Military Science, says that "Generals who gain battles are less rare than those who know how to profit by victory. An ordinary General," he adds, "is only struck by the losses he has experienced, and hardly has a suspicion of those of the enemy; *hence arise fatal indecision and timidity, instead of confidence, which everything would authorize.*" This, we suspect, explains the failure of which Gen. Halleck speaks, much more accurately than the reasons which he assigns. We lack Generals who "*know how* to profit by victory." "Napoleon," adds Marmont, "was the first in an epoch who has drawn from victory all the consequences of which it is susceptible. *After gaining a battle he marched with rapidity in pursuit of the enemy*, in order to obtain easy successes, and to rob him of the little confidence which remained. With such a system a new battle was rarely necessary to attain an important end." It is very evident that our Commanding Generals have not hitherto been of this stamp,—though it is but fair to add that in this particular the rebels have been equally deficient with ourselves.

The Rebel War Policy for the Incoming Year.

The remarkable outburst of passion manifested in the rebel Congress when news was received of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, will not easily be forgotten. Resolution after resolution was introduced for the consideration of the body, each more violent than the one preceding it, but all breathing a desperate and volcanic excitement that threatened to alter the whole aspect of the war by making it one of indiscriminate, unsparing and implacable slaughter. The black flag was to be raised. No quarter was to be given. It was to be "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt," till the South was exterminated or the North driven back in defeat.

But the subsidence of all this passion was as sudden as its rise had been violent and demonstrative. The resolutions, after smouldering a few days in the hands of a Committee, were quietly extinguished, and the whole matter was referred to Jefferson Davis to take such action upon it, as in his judgment might seem best. There was more wisdom in this course than rebel politicians ordinarily exhibit. Jefferson Davis was left to treat President Lincoln's Proclamation in a purely military light, and to exercise his discretion as to the best mode of protection or retaliation.

Mr. Davis has since made no sign by which we can anticipate with certainty the course he has laid out for the Confederate Government. Perhaps he deems it more dignified, as the Proclamation is at most now merely a threat—a threat to punish rebellion if it be persisted in after the 1st of January next—not to reply by threatening back again, but to wait till the *dies iræ*, the day of wrath, arrives, and then meet the President of the United States in the spirit manifested by the rebel Congress, or in a worse one, if anything worse is possible outside of pandemonium. We say, this may be the course Mr. Davis' counsels are taking. We have seen it intimated that a number of prominent Confederates, of once high position before the whole country, have written an earnest protest to Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet against the policy of the Proclamation, and urged its withdrawal on grounds of highest humanity. But we doubt this altogether. All intelligent men of the South understand too well the temper of the Administration to suppose *their* overtures would produce effect, where the influence of the so-called "Conservatives" of the loyal States had failed. Besides, they would have anticipated the reply of the apt and ready President, that the interests of "humanity" they professed to have at heart would be effectually and instantly secured by the Southern States grounding the arms of rebellion.

Mr. Davis evidently keeps to himself the policy with which he means to meet the President's Emancipation measures on the 1st of January. In this he is wise; for he will not then be committed to a programme greater than he can perform. It would be awkward if he had threatened to exchange no more prisoners after the first of next year, but to hang all then in his possession and thereafter to be taken, if the first of the year found his own capital and a large part of his army in Union hands. But with all his caution, Jeff. Davis will have to declare some policy on this subject on the 1st of January. The unanimity of his Congress for extreme action, and the instant and unanimous adoption of measures by the Virginia Legislature favoring the execution under State laws of every man, soldier or citizen, captured in that State acting under the President's Proclamation, is evidence of a general and violent public sentiment that Mr. Davis cannot well disregard. This sentiment is extending, we see, into other States. Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, has lately issued a proclamation on the subject, in which he urges the enrollment of all white males in the State between the ages of 16 and 65, "to guard and protect the helpless and innocent from any of the dreadful consequences which our brutal enemies (the United States) seem determined to inaugurate on or before the 1st of January next." And as to the mode of redress in case this Home Police secures any national captives, the Governor says: "All persons who may be taken in any attempt to produce disturbance among our slaves, or resistance to their masters, *whether under commission, or by orders from United States authority or not*, shall be, if arrested by any State troops, or State Police, *handed over to the authorities of the State alone, to be dealt with as felons.*"

If any United States soldiers are captured and hung by order of the Governor of South Carolina, retaliation must be made on any South Carolinians that may fall into the hands of the Union army. And for the lives of prisoners thus taken, Mr. Jefferson Davis will have to demand reparation. In this way, whether willing or not, the rebel President will be compelled to indorse the brutal and sanguinary programme of the States of South Carolina and Virginia, or suffer a breach between the Confederate Government and those States, that will be fatal to all hopes of unity and independence. There can hardly be a doubt that the position of our armies will be such on the 1st of January next, that any attempt of the Confederate Government to inaugurate a bloody and revengeful code on the subject of military emancipation, will bring infinite disaster on the rebels. So that in either event, whether Mr. Davis yields to South Carolina and Virginia, and goes with them together to destruction, or refuses, and they all go by different roads to ruin,—the end will be the same. They will perish, and the black flag they themselves raised will fitly mark their resting-place.

The Missouri Execution Again.

We find the following paragraph in the Troy *Daily Times*, of Friday last:

> "The Case of Gen. McNeil.—We perceive that some of our metropolitan cotemporaries are squeamish about Gen. McNeil's action in shooting ten men in Missouri, in retaliation for *the supposed murder of a Union guide*. They seem to regard it as of a piece with that sort of retaliation which Jeff. Davis proposes. This would, perhaps, be a fair criticism if the persons executed were regular soldiers of the Confederacy. Such was not the case. *They were guerrillas—land pirates and outlaws of the basest sort.* They were not fighting in regular modes of warfare, but in entire opposition to them—murdering helpless, unarmed men, ravishing women, burning houses, and plundering everything upon which they could lay their hands. By common usage among nations, their lives were forfeited; Gen. McNeil would have been justified in having them shot, even had the outrage for which they suffered never been perpetrated. *Our cause is not likely to suffer from too much severity toward the enemy, but from the contrary weakness.*"

"Severity toward the enemy" is one thing,—and the lawless, unregulated killing of individuals of the enemy who fall into our hands, is quite another. We are in favor of "severity" toward the rebels,—and we agree with our Troy namesake in the opinion that our cause is likely to suffer, as it has already suffered, from the "contrary weakness." But military severity has its laws, and it is of the utmost importance to those who resort to it that these laws should be carefully observed. There are certain practices in warfare which the whole world is agreed in considering infamous. No matter what the character of the war may be, nor how righteous the cause, no belligerent can kill the wounded, slaughter enemies who have surrendered, or butcher prisoners, without calling down upon his head the lasting execrations of the civilized world.

It is quite possible that the men shot by Gen. McNeil were precisely what the Troy *Times* describes them—"guerrillas, land pirates and outlaws of the basest sort,"—and that as such they deserved death. But it is very certain that it was not for these crimes that they were shot. Neither their character nor their infamous deeds had anything to do with their execution. If Allsman had been produced within the specified ten days, they would have lived—in spite of their crimes; and so far as appears, they would have died for his non-appearance, if their characters had been perfectly spotless.

Their execution, if it had any military character at all, was an act of professed retaliation, and as such we are bound to judge it. Nor should we permit our righteous animosity against the rebels to swerve us from a just and candid judgment. If it was not an act of retaliation, it was simply a killing, without trial, without even an accusation of crime, of ten unarmed prisoners. And as an act of retaliation we do not believe it can be justified by any recognized rules of war, or by any precedent which friends of the Union cause would not be ashamed to quote. There was no proof, in the first place, that Allsman had been murdered—he had simply disappeared. No communication, moreover, was had with the rebel General who was responsible for his fate; no demand was made upon him for his return, nor is there the slightest evidence that he ever knew of the menaced retaliation. It is impossible to admit, for a moment, that retaliation of any sort can be practiced with such an utter absence of the forms and safeguards requisite to distinguish it from simple murder.

We beg the Troy *Times* and other friends of the Government, not to fall into the mistake of supposing that it needs such support as Gen. McNeil was giving it when he shot those men, or that it can afford to adopt the practice of the rebels as the law of its own action. It holds, as they do not, a place among the civilized and Christian nations of the earth, and is thus amenable, both in peace and war, to the laws and usages which have their sanction. It is in no such peril as will warrant it in throwing aside all such restraints, or in disregarding, as of no moment, the just censure of the Christian world.

A Veracious Item from England at Last.—If it were not that perhaps one man in a hundred of the people of England may doubt the correctness of the London *Herald's* statement that a "recent steamer from Liverpool took out twenty-four *French guillotines*, consigned [illegible] in New-York," we should not think it necessary to confirm its accuracy. But we have been assured by Mr. Arrowsmith that it is literally true. He further states that the twenty guillotines mentioned are only the first installment of twenty thousand which Mr. Lincoln has ordered; and moreover that all of these guillotines are of the kind which Mr. George Sanders once desired to see in operation—"guillotines worked by steam!" Mr. Arrowsmith further confidentially states that it is Mr. Lincoln's purpose to have all these instruments erected and in full blast by the first of next year; and that then he will spare neither man, woman nor child, white, black or speckled, until like the Hibernian Napoleon, "grand, gloomy and peculiar, he sits *alone*, a sceptered hermit, wrapt in the solitude of his own individuality."

We do not suppose that the small proportion of the English population which may be sceptical concerning the London *Herald's* story, can remain any longer doubtful when they learn the above facts. But if any of the snobs and flunkies who take the London *Herald* still remain in doubt, we can only urge them to come over here and see for themselves—first, of course, for safety sake, furnishing themselves, if nature has not already furnished them, with wooden heads.

The War Department Reports.—We do not need to direct public attention to the report of Secretary Stanton, nor to that of the subordinate Bureau of Ordnance. The opinions of Capt. Dahlgren, however, as given in the latter, have a positive and scientific value, possessed by the matter of no other official report with which the public has been favored. He discusses ably, and in such a way as to command the attention of the world, the important question of iron plates and ordnance, and gives some new and very interesting facts bearing upon the ever-memorable contest of the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*. He discourses upon the respective merits of rifled and smooth-bore ordnance, and the proper mode of arming iron-clads. Concerning harbor defences, and particularly those of this port, he gives some valuable suggestions. He thinks "that a trustworthy and thorough defence can only be made by a harmonious and just combination of forts, iron-clads and rams, with such other minor auxiliaries as may be contributed to the general purpose; singly, neither would be effectual." And he indicates the defences that are necessary for the protection of the main passage to the City of New-York. Coming from the source they do, these suggestions certainly merit an equal attention from the Government to what they will receive from the citizens of the commercial metropolis of the country.

Aid for Starving Lancashire.—We are very much pleased that the Chamber of Commerce has taken in hand the duty which we have repeatedly urged upon it, of practical action in the matter of sending relief to the starving operatives of the cotton manufacturing districts of England. A special meeting to consider the subject was held on Monday last, and on that occasion a Committee of seventeen of our most eminent citizens were appointed to bring the thing into shape; and they have now called a meeting of "gentlemen interested in the subject," at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, "to take action in the matter." We trust the meeting will be a full one, and that all those who have expressed themselves anxious to contribute to this peculiar and international charity will be present to offer practical and feasible suggestions and donations.

Beside the meeting on Monday of the Chamber of Commerce, there was a meeting of British residents at the British Consulate on Friday last, for the same purpose, at which a Committee of about twenty-five well known and influential British residents was appointed to raise contributions for the relief of their distressed countrymen. We presume it will be considered wisest that each of these two bodies should act by itself in the premises.

We do not think it would be judicious for the Chamber of Commerce, at least in the first instance, to make an appeal for aid to the general public. It would be very easy to raise a first contribution from the mercantile and well-to-do classes alone, without calling for very small subscriptions. It would be injudicious, also, as we remarked once before, to think of sending *money* to Lancashire while Exchange rules at 145 per cent. It would be better to load a vessel with supplies, and give the suffering operatives relief in the shape of actual food. But we suppose these and cognate questions will be fully and intelligently discussed at the meeting this afternoon.

It is a remarkable and noteworthy fact, which we may here state, that before the subject of sending relief to Lancashire had been publicly broached in this country at all, there was a very general impression among the Lancashire sufferers themselves that they would soon obtain relief from America. This latter fact is brought out in a letter published recently in the Washington *Chronicle*, and dated London, Nov. 18. It has this paragraph:

> "You may be surprised to find that among the half-starved, out-of-work cotton laborers of Lancashire, *there is a very strong impression that they will soon receive munificent relief from the United States. They expect this in the shape of grain*, and evidently remember the liberal and seasonable relief which America sent to Ireland in 1846. If the United States could be reached on foot, half a million men, women and children, from the cotton districts here, would have found their way, months ago, to the land of the free and the home of the brave. In their present feeble condition they would be of little use anywhere."

The Europa Outward Bound.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, Dec. .

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston via Halifax, was boarded by the Press news yacht off Cape Race at 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and late news, with commercial telegrams, through Stokes's agency, put aboard.

The "Alabama" Spoken.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The British bark *Mary*, at Queenstown 19th ult., from Yarmouth, N. S., spoke Oct. 30, lat. 41, lon. 59 W., the rebel steamer *Alabama*.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

No Change Contemplated in the Command of the Army of the Potomac.

NO WINTER QUARTERS

The Rebels Falling Back for the Defence of Richmond.

Arrangement of the Senate Standing Committees.

APPOINTMENTS SENT IN.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

NO CHANGE IN THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

In order that the over-credulous may not be deceived by the canard hatched in the opposition Press, alleging a change in the command of the Army of the Potomac, it is proper to state that Gen. Burnside never possessed the confidence of the Government more than at present; and that since his recent visit to Washington, this confidence has resulted in a very great increase in his powers, and in his liberation from many of the restraints under which he previously labored.

NO WINTER QUARTERS.

All stories to the effect that the Army of the Potomac will go into Winter quarters are sheer fabrications, originating in ignorance of the spirit which animates the Government. There will be no cessation of effort till the rebellion is beyond the power of inflicting further mischief. Whatever inconvenience the army may have suffered from scarcity of supplies, is now removed.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK ON RICHMOND.

Our advices from Falmouth and Fredericksburgh confirm the information lately received, that Gen. Lee is removing a large portion of his forces southward, and concentrating them in such a manner as to be able either to march to the relief of Richmond, in case of an attack in flank, or to act as a reserve in case of an assault on Fredericksburgh.

THE SOUTH SICK OF THE WAR.

Information reliably derived from rebel neighborhoods, leave no room for doubt that the rebel masses, including both citizens and soldiers, are at last thoroughly disgusted with the war, and anxious to be relieved at almost any price. The severe tension of the last two years is now beginning to react visibly; and it is impossible that the reflex of feeling and sentiment shall not soon sweep the leaders from the positions they have attained by a mixture of force and fraud.

A SUPPLEMENTARY MESSAGE.

The opinion seems to be gaining ground that the President designs sending to Congress a Supplementary Message, when it shall be ready to proceed to business, and that there are many reasons why such a communication can be made more satisfactorily at that period than at present.

NOMINATIONS.

Among the nominations to-day sent to the Senate by the President, was that of Judge Davis for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. There were also a large number of reappointments submitted. The Senate went into Executive session, and after referring these nominations to appropriate Committees, adjourned. Among these appointments are Gen. Frederick Steele for Major-General, and Col. Hardee and Capt. Du Bois for Brigadier-Generals—all of New-York.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The Bankrupt bill, which was postponed last session, comes up as the special order on Monday next, the 8th inst. Senator Foster, who reported the bill, and Senator Harris, who is also favorable to this important measure, will use their best efforts to bring it before the Senate, with the purpose of getting definite action. Unless the friends of this measure in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia move at once the bill must inevitably fail; and yet it only requires united and vigorous action on the part of its friends to secure its passage.

GEN. STONE.

Gen. Hooker has solicited from Secretary Stanton a command in his Grand Division for Gen. Stone, of Ball Bluff notoriety. In reply the application was indorsed "not granted."

VENEZUELA.

The Secretary of State has disapproved the action of Mr. Culver, our Minister to Venezuela, in recognizing the Revolutionary Government of Gen. Paez.

ABUSES OF THE WAR POWER.

Among the prisoners just released from the Old Capitol, under Gen. Martindale's recent order, is a young man named Clark, a resident of New-York, who has been working in North Carolina, and who undertook to return to his home on foot. He was arrested on entering our lines, and kept several weeks in prison at Alexandria without an opportunity for examination; and then transferred to the Old Capitol, where he has remained for several more weeks without any chance of making his case known. By the kindness of one of the prison officials he was enabled to secure the attention of the Commissioners appointed by Gen. Martindale to examine into the cases of those in confinement there; and as soon as an examination took place was discharged as unquestionably loyal.

SECRETARY SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.

Senator Browning is announced by many to be the destined successor of Secretary Smith in the Department of the Interior, and it is said that the latter has expressed an opinion that he may be the successful candidate.

THE STATE PRISONERS.

The Commissioners recently appointed by the acting Governor of this District to examine the prisoners confined in the Old Capitol, and discharge those against whom are found insufficient charges, have no power to interfere with cases when the arrest has been made by order of the Secretary of War.

When the old cases are disposed of, it is intended that all prisoners arrested shall be at once examined, and none detained without clear cause for action.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Gen. King was present to-day as a member of the Porter Court-Martial, and the proceedings commenced by a decision that the Court should be open. The charges and specifications were read, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS GETTING SCARCE.

An evidence of the exhaustion which is now being severely felt in the South, is the increasing scarcity of the secesh newspapers. Of the more influential of them, but a few are now printed, and the people at large are rarely able to obtain them.

GEN. BLUNT'S SUCCESSES.

Kansas men are greatly gratified by the recent successes of Gen. Blunt in the West; and point with pride to the exploits of a few thousand Kansas troops, under a resolute commander, who traverse the enemy's country at pleasure, always amongst enemies, yet often fighting and defeating greatly superior numbers and always scattering and demoralizing the enemy as they go.

The friends of Gen. Blunt intend to hold Secretary Stanton to his noble pledge—that he always rewards gallantry and success in the field by promotion; and will ask for Gen. Blunt the rank of Major-General, for the responsibilities of which he has proved himself so capable.

ESTIMATED PRICE OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The distribution among the members of both Houses on the first day of the session, by the Street Railroad Company of this city, of complimentary passes over their road, would seem to indicate that the Corporation in question does not consider itself as safe against amendatory legislation as its fuglemen declare, and is indicative of the value which such companies place upon the consciences of legislators. It may be that a five-cent ride will convert a member of Congress into a tool of a Corporation; but we estimate the virtue and the sense of our representatives at a higher rate.

MORE TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.

Information has been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the effect that Little Crow, principal Chief of the Sioux Indians, has left Dacotah with twenty-five hundred warriors, for Devil's Lake, where it is said preparations are being made for a grand attack on the frontier settlements by the hostile Indians of the Northwest.

PAPER FROM INDIAN CORN HUSKS.

Commissioner Newton, of the Agricultural Department, received this morning from Dr. A. R. A. Von Welsbach, Director of the Imperial Printing establishment in Vienna, a number of specimens of paper, manufactured from the husks of Indian corn. Also, specimens of yarn, linen cloth, &c., made out of the same material. Also specimens of maize flour, (the only nutritive substance of the corn-shucks) obtained from the *mass*.

The paper has the appearance (and apparently the durability) of parchment, and for printing purposes is excellent, as is shown by some of the samples which have been thus used—the impression of the type being a great deal clearer than on paper manufactured from cotton rags.

The most remarkable thing in regard to the process of its manufacture is simplicity. The humblest laborer can learn the process of manufacture after an hour's instruction, and is enabled to effect the production of any of the above-named articles in the cornfield itself, without the slightest expense.

In view of the high price of paper for printing purposes and the scarcity of material for its manufacture, the introduction of this article into the market would work a complete revolution in the production of the article.

THE CALIFORNIA LAND TITLES.

The resolution of Senator McDougal, introduced yesterday, calling upon the Attorney-General for a return of the sums of money paid for the investigation of the land titles in California, and other legal services connected therewith, is a drive at the present Secretary of War, who, it is said, was employed and received in some of those cases upwards of $25,000.

It appears that the Secretary of the Navy has appointed a very large number of Midshipmen to the Naval Military Academy without authority, and a resolution was yesterday offered in the House calling upon him for information. It is also stated that appointments have been made from localities where the parties did not reside. There is a good deal of feeling among the members in regard to the matter, and they are determined to probe it to the bottom.

A SICK SOLDIER DYING IN PRISON.

An invalid soldier was recently sent here without the proper pass, and was thrown into the guard-house, while suffering from an acute diarrhœa, and left in an unfurnished cell, without attention for several days, till he was finally found dead one morning on the floor. Such a case is a disgrace to the authorities, and should receive rigid investigation.

REMOVAL OF THE SICK.

Several hundred convalescents were to be sent today to their regiments in the Army of the Potomac, from the hospitals here.

A number of sick will also be removed to Philadelphia and New-York to-morrow.

SUICIDE OF CAPT. ELWOOD.

A good deal of excitement is caused by the suicide, last night, of Capt. J. E. Elwood, an inmate of the Carroll Prison, adjoining the Old Capitol. Capt. Elwood was an officer of the regular army, and was for some time Mustering and Disbursing Officer, but about a month preceding his arrest, was relieved and placed on duty in New-York. While there he was selected as Colonel of one of the New-York Regiments, but shortly afterwards was arrested by order of the Secretary of War, and committed to this prison, in which he has been kept in close confinement for about three months. He was a native of Pennsylvania, known to a large circle of acquaintances, and very popular among his friends, and great complaint has been made in consequence of the rigor of his confinement upon unknown charges. This last feeling will be somewhat modified when it becomes known that his guilt, generously disbelieved by partial friends, was acknowledged during his confinement, in a written confession of frauds on the Government, which he afterwards endeavored to recall, but was unable to rescue from the inexorable grasp of the War Officer. The suicide was committed by severing the jugular vein with a pocket knife, and he was this morning found dead in his cell. A military inquest was held on the body.

CAPTURES ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Nine white and two colored men were captured lately at Kettle Bottom Shoals, on the Lower Potomac, while trying to cross the river into Virginia. A rebel mail was also captured. The parties were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

CLOTHING DEALERS ARRESTED.

Col. Baker to-day caused the following clothing dealers, of the "Jewish persuasion," to be arrested and confined in the Central Guard-house, for purchasing uniforms of deserters and supplying them with plain clothes instead, thereby facilitating their escape: Wm. Wolfshumer, Charles Hallen, Wasenshaing, B. Trothman, S. C. Merrill, D. Eichengreen, J. Eichengreen. Proof was procured by detectives dressing in uniform and engaging in the traffic followed by these persons.

SMALL-POX AMONG THE CONTRABANDS.

The small-pox is raging among the contrabands at Alexandria, Va., and a new hospital, designed especially for their accommodation, is being erected there. The deaths among the negroes from this disease, during the past week, averaged nine daily.

DISMISSALS AND PROMOTION.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington City, Nov. 26, 1862.

Special Orders No. 366.—*Extract.*—The following officer is, by direction of the President, dismissed the service of the United States:

Assistant-Surgeon Dwight Ruggles, Twelfth Virginia Volunteers; to date from Nov. 22, 1862.

The following promotion is published for the information of all concerned:

Dr. W. O. Baldwin to be First Assistant-Surgeon of the Second District of Columbia Volunteers, *vice* Assistant-Surgeon E. G. Lane, resigned; to date from Nov. 24, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist.-Adj.-Gen.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office,
Washington City, D. C., Nov. 26, 1862.

Special Orders, No. 365.—*Extract.*—The following officers are, by direction of the President, dismissed the service of the United States.

Assistant Surgeon Stratham, One Hundred and Thirty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, for incompetency, to date Oct. 3, 1862, with loss of all pay and allowances that are due him.

Assistant Sugeon J. C. O'Neill, Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers, for absence without leave, to date Sept. 10, 1862, with loss of all pay and allowances that are due him.

Surgeon C. L. Hubbell, Twelfth New-York Volunteers, for absence without leave, to date Aug. 5, 1862, with loss of all pay and allowances that are due him.

Assistant Surgeon J. G. Long, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for intemperance and neglect of duty, with loss of all pay and allowances that are due him.

Surgeon Anawalt, One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, for absence without leave, to date Sept. 12, 1862, with loss of all pay and allowances that are due him.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

THE CASE OF GEN. PORTER.

The Court-Martial trying Fitz-John Porter met again to-day, when charges and specifications were exhibited against him by Brig. Gen. Roberts, Inspector-General of Pope's army, and read. In connection with the violation of the ninth article of war, he is charged with disobeying several important orders of his superior, in front of the enemy—failing to push forward his forces into action on the enemy's flank or rear; permitting one of the brigades of his command to march to Centerville, out of the way of the field of battle, and there to remain during the entire day of the 30th of August; this at or near Centreville Station, on the 29th and 30th of August last, &c. He is also charged with a violation of the fifty-second article of war, in refusing to attack the enemy while within sight of the field, and in full hearing of the artillery of the battle; there and then shamefully disobeying and retreating from the advancing forces of the enemy, without any attempt to engage them, or aid the troops who were already fighting greatly superior numbers, and were relying on the flank attack he was thus ordered to make to secure a decisive victory, &c. To these charges Gen. Porter pleaded "Not guilty."

RECENT NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, has forwarded to the Navy Department the report of Commander Foxhall A. Parker, of the particulars of his recent expedition into the waters of Matthew sCounty, Va., in connection with the land forces under Brig-Gen. Negley.

On the night of the 22d ult., he received on board of his steamer, the *Mahaska*, 300 infantry, under Maj. Cunningham, of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and accompanied by the *Gen. Putnam* and a small brig, the *May Queen*, on which latter vessel he mounted a rifled howitzer, sailed for Mob Jack Bay. On arriving at East River, the land forces were disembarked at a fine wharf two miles from Matthews Court-house. To the land forces twenty seamen with a 12-pound Dahlgren were added, and this expedition scoured the surrounding country, destroying vessels, &c.

The *Putnam*, with a howitzer boat, and a detachment of seamen from the *Mahaska*, continued on up the river on a similar expedition. Before returning, the two together destroyed twelve saltworks, and between three and four hundred bushels of salt, burned five schooners, two sloops, and a number of scows and boats, and captured a lighter, and twenty-four large canoes, some of them capable of carrying twenty-four men each. They also destroyed a staunch vessel on the stocks, said to have been designed for a privateer.

The Navy Department has information of the capture of the schooner *Annie Dees* by the United States gunboat *Seneca*, on the 17th ult., while trying to run the blockade of Charleston harbor. Her cargo consisted of 125 barrels of turpentine, and 68 barrels of resin. Among those on board of her were four persons, believed to be pilots for vessels trying to run the blockade there.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions: Publishers of printed books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, reviews, and all other similar publications, are liable to assessment as dealers. If the sales of a publisher are to those who buy to sell again, or if this part of his business is considerable, so that he procures stock and arranges his business with reference to such sales, he should be classed as a wholesale dealer, even though a portion of his sales is to those who buy for their own use.

The Commissioner also decides—The articles produced by job printers, lithographers and engravers, which are made upon specified orders, not known as articles of commerce, are exempt from duty, as manufacturers. Job printers, engravers and lithographers, whose business is confined to the production of articles covered by the foregoing rule of exception, are not liable to assessment as manufacturers.

THE CONVALESCENT CAMP.

Representatives Covode and Gooch, members of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, having heard unfavorable accounts respecting the condition of the convalescent camp near Alexandria, visited it this afternoon for personal inspection. They found that a large number of soldiers there are totally incapacitated for active service, and should be promptly discharged; while they discovered abuses which they will make an early effort to have removed. They attach no blame whatever to Col. Belknap, the officer in charge, being satisfied that he has done the best he could under the circumstances. There are over 10,000 convalescent recruits, &c., at the camp, of whom 2,000 are from Pennsylvania.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the Senate if the provisions of the act passed last session, making appropriation for the purchase of land, &c., in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., have been executed; and if not, why not. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, of R. I., (Rep.) the Standing Committees of the Senate was appointed the same as the last session.

Mr. Sumner takes the place of Mr. Simmons on the Committee of Finance, and Mr. Arnold takes the place of Mr. Thompson on the Committee of Commerce.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, (Dem.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether Dr. John Lane and Mr. Meredith, citizens of Delaware, had been arrested and imprisoned; what charges were made against them, and all the papers relating to their arrest, &c. Laid over.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Patents inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Dépôt of Agriculture. Agreed to.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Indian Affairs inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for indemnification of the citizens of Minnesota who have suffered losses from the Sioux Indians. Adopted.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the Senate with any information which he might possess with reference to the sale into Slavery of freemen captured or seized by the rebel forces, and state what steps have been taken to redress this outrage on human rights. Adopted.

Mr. Sumner also offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to consider the expediency of providing by law for the establishment of a corps composed of men especially enlisted for hospital and ambulance service, with commissioned officers to command them, who shall have the entire charge, under the medical officers, of the hospitals, so as to enlarge the usefulness of this humane service, and give the efficiency derived from organization. Adopted.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should introduce a bill repealing the act establishing and equalizing the grades of officers in the navy, passed July, 1862.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate went into Executive Session, and upon the opening of the doors adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Sumner, (Chairman,) Foster, Doolittle, Wilmot, Browning, Davis and Wright.

Committee on Finance.—Messrs. Fessenden, (Chairman,) Collamer, Sherman, Howe, Cowan, Pearce and McDougal.

Committee on Commerce.—Messrs. Chandler, (Chairman,) King, Morrill, Wilson of Massachusetts, Ten Eyck, Arnold and Saulsbury.

Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia.—Messrs. Wilson of Massachusetts, (Chairman,) King, Lane of Indiana, Rice, Howard, Latham and Nesmith.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hale, (Chairman,) Grimes, Foot, Sherman, Field, Kennedy and McDougal.

Committee on Judiciary.—Messrs. Trumbull, (Chairman,) Foster, Ten Eyck, Harris, Howard, Bayard and Powell.

Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.—Messrs. Collamer, (Chairman,) Dixon, Trumbull, Rice, Latham, Henderson and Willey.

Committee on Public Lands.—Messrs. Harlan, (Chairman,) Clark, Pomeroy, Rice, Carlisle, Wright and Harding.

Committee on Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Harris, (Chairman,) Sumner, Morrill, Howard and Bayard.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Doolittle, (Chairman,) Wilkinson, Lane of Kansas, Harlan, Nesmith, Davis, and Wilson of Missouri.

Committee on Pensions—Messrs. Foster, (Chairman;) Lane, of Indiana, Howe, Wilmot, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, and Willey.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. King, (Chairman,) Chandler, Wilkinson, Hale and Nesmith.

Committee on Claims—Messrs. Clarke, (Chairman,) Howe, Wilmot, Pomeroy, Field, Arnold and Latham.

Committee on the District of Columbia—Messrs. Grimes, (Chairman,) Dixon, Morrill, Wade, Anthony, Kennedy, and Henderson.

Committee on Patents and the Patent Office—Messrs. Cowan, (Chairman,) Sumner, Harris, Field and Saulsbury.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Foot, (Chairman,) Anthony, Chandler, Kennedy and Henderson.

Committee on Territories.—Wade, (Chairman,) Wilkinson, Hale, Browning, Lane of Kansas, Carlyle, and Wilson of Missouri.

Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Dixon, (Chairman,) Clark and Harding.

Committee on Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Lane of Indiana, (Chairman,) Latham, Arnold and Harding.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Various Committees were called upon for reports but none were made.

Mr. Calvert, of Maryland, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Commissioner of Patents to inform the House what amount of the agricultural fund has been expended since the first of January last to the time when the accounts and books were transferred to the Commissioner of Agriculture, specifying the items, and whether any contracts are unsatisfied; if so, what is the amount due and for what; also, that the Commissioner of Agriculture inform the House what amount of the agricultural fund has been expended under his directions, specifying the amounts, etc.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill so amending the fifth section of the act entitled "An act authorizing the employment of volunteers to enforce the laws and protect the public property," approved July 22, 1861, so as to allow volunteers who have or may hereafter be honorably discharged on account of their wounds or other disability arising from actual service, such part of the bounty of $100 provided for under said section as shall be proportioned to the time of actual service.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, (Rep.,) and Mr. Olin, of New-York, (Rep.,) opposed the resolution in its present form, when Mr. Holman modified it so as to instruct the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting such a bill.

The resolution was then adopted.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock the House adjourned.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The British frigate *Cadmus* left here yesterday afternoon; also, the steamboat *New-York*, Annapolis, with all the prisoners brought from City Point.

Charles Tucker, of the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, and George Gulbradt, One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York, died at Chesapeake Hospital on the 1st inst.:

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Daily Journal*, of Nov. 25, says:

"A dispatch from Fort Fisher this morning says all is quiet below. The *Pocotaligo* and *Uncle Ben* went to sea safely last night.

Gen. D. R. Jones is in Richmond sick. There are but slight hopes of his recovery.

A Confederate States navy is now the leading idea among the 'sagacious minds' of the South.

Hon. J. H. Hatch, Confederate Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, has opened a collection office at Pouchataula, and is doing a regular business.

Steamer *Kelko* was run into and sunk off the Bahamas recently. She was built in Scotland for running the blockade.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress*, of Nov. 27, says, Major-Gen. G. W. Smith is in Petersburgh, and in command of a force sufficient to protect the approach to Richmond in that direction.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Nov. 29, says, the next session of the Confederate Congress commences at Richmond on the second Monday in January.

The same paper says: "We learn that Barney Shaw, recently one of Gen. Winder's detectives, is flourishing in Washington, D. C., as a detective for the Yankee Government."

The Charleston *Courier*, of Nov. 25, says: "The enemy have from ten to fifteen wooden vessels lying in sight of this city, where they have been allowed to stay for months, notwithstanding our having means for reaching and sinking every one of them with perfect safety to ourselves. Is Mr. Mallory waiting for all of Lincoln's ironsides to be finished.

Closing of the State Canals.

Albany, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The Canal Commissioners have resolved to close the State Canals on the 10th of December.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Donizetti's Opera of "La Favorita" was produced here last evening to a fashionable audience, attracted by the novelty of Mme. Guerrabella's appearance in a fresh part. The *rôle* of the heroine is, we believe, entirely new to the lady, and has been studied in more than the usual haste. It follows that Mme. Guerrabella does not feel entirely at her ease, especially as the music is, at best, too low for her voice. Under these circumstances the performance is entitled to a large share of allowance, when we remember, too, that it was also good of its kind, and particularly touching as a dramatic picture. Mme. Guerrabella's *forte* lies in a lighter style of music and acting than that involved in the character of *Leonora*; something with dash and spirit in it—as in the first act of "Traviata." Nevertheless it is the privilege of a good artist to make all parts acceptable, and this we may unhesitatingly say of Mme. Guerrabella. In the third act, the lady introduced a rondo brillant by Bottesini, with marked effect.

It rarely happens that Signor Brignoli is heard to such advantage as in this opera. He was in singularly good voice last evening, and gave great breadth and effect to the music. In the last act his *Spirito gentil* was tumultuously encored, and merited that or any other kind of compliment. Signor Susini and Signor Amodio sustained the *rôles* of *Balthazar* and *Alfonso*—the first-named gentleman with his usual largeness of style and wealth of voice, and the latter carefully but rather tamely. The chorus did not display much strength or precision; the orchestra, under Mr. Muzio, was good.

"La Traviata" will be repeated on Friday evening, ond on Saturday "Dinorah" will be played at the Matinée.

Mr. Jones' Lecture.—Mr. T. Mason Jones will deliver his lecture on "Swift and his Critics," at the Academy of Music to-night.

"Dinorah" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.—Meyerbeer's new opera of "Dinorah" will be played here, to-night, for the first and only time during the season. The expense of transporting the scenery and the inconvenience and danger to which the goat is subjected in crossing the ferry, will make it impossible to repeat "Dinorah" in the City of Churches.

German Opera.—Mr. Anschutz, the indefatigable and admirable conductor of this establishment, will take his benefit here, to-night. Beethooven's opera of "Fidelio" is selected for the occasion.

Irving Hall.—Miss Teresa Carreño, the child pianist, will give her fourth concert here, to-night, assisted by a fine array of talent.

Brooklyn City Court, Dec. 4.—Nos. 55, 50, 51, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 22, 23, 24.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting in Relation to the Sufferings of Great Britain.

At a meeting held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-street, on Monday, Dec. 1, to take into consideration the present state of destitution among the operatives in the Cotton Districts of Great Britain, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to invite gentlemen interested in the subject to meet at the same place on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to take action in the matter:

Royal Phelps,	Ezra Nye,
Charles H. Marshall,	A. A. Low,
John C. Green,	John Taylor Johnston,
Jonathan Sturges,	Frederick S. Winston,
Charles H. Wask,	Richard Lathers,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William E. Dodge,
Thomas Tileston,	E. E. Morgan,
John J. Phelps,	S. B. Chittenden,
James Low.	

The Granaries of the West and the Starving Poor of Lancashire.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A person, well acquainted with the people of Illinois, believes that they will furnish corn for almost any number of vessels, to supply the wants of the workingmen of England—if our merchants will pay the transportation and charter the ships.

Truly yours, A. R. W.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the President's Message in full, printed in large, clear type.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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The world's great remedy for
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And all affections of the
LUNGS AND THROAT.

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The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.
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No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.
Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the dépôt.
CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Deafness,
Impaired Sight.
Noises in the Head and Catarrh,
Cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG. Office, 816 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Dépôt, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

Second-Hand Fire-Proof Safes For Sale cheap for cash, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

Brush—Merriam.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, by Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, W. F. Brush, Jr., to Maria H., daughter of B. W. Merriam, Esq., all of this City.

Morgan—North.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, by Rev. Samuel Buel, Walter S. Morgan and Sarah F., daughter of Reuben North, Esq., all of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Myers—Driscoll.—On Wednesday, Dec. 3, Mr. Alfred Myers, of this City, to Miss Elizabeth Driscoll, of Toronto, Canada West.

DIED.

Allison.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, after a painful illness, Alfred Morgan, youngest son of John and Mary Allison. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 188 West 31st-st., on Thursday, Dec. 4, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

Burdett.—On Tuesday night, Dec. 2, Jacob Burdett, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 143 West 15th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

Brush.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, Ann Maria Titus, wife of Jesse Brush.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 28 1st-place.

Crane.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 2, suddenly, of scarlet fever, Clement Bernedy, only son of Henry M. and Louisa Fisk Crane, aged 7 years.

Funeral services at No. 285 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Cromwell.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, after a short illness, Martha W., wife of Edward Cromwell, and daughter of the late Wm. Birdsall, aged 34 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Kellogg.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Joseph W. Kellogg, late merchant of New-York City.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Greene-st. M. E. Church, on Friday, at 1½ o'clock.

Leland.—At Washaway, Conn., on Saturday, Nov. 29, of chronic diarrhœa, Lieut. Dexter C. Leland, of Company H, Sixty-first Regiment N. Y. Vols., formerly of Eighth Regiment N. Y. N. Guard, aged 25 years.

Lawrence.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, Sarah, widow of George Lawrence, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 P. M., from No. 71 Morton-st.

Soutter.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, after a short illness, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Soutter, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 227 West 22d-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

Van Cott.—At Centreville, near Washington, D. C., Leonard B. Van Cott, son of William H. Van Cott, of this City, Second Lieutenant Halleck Guard, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Thomas G. Van Cott, No. 233 East 10th-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., without further invitation.

Westervelt.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 3, Minthorne Westervelt, in the 26th year of his age, First Lieutenant Company A, New-York Marine Artillery, son of Dr. John S. and Hannah E. Westervelt, of Staten Island.

The funeral services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, at Tompkinsville, S. I., on Friday, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock noon. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at the ferry landing at Tompkinsville on the arrival of the 11 o'clock boat from the City.

Welling.—Suddenly, at her residence, No. 72 Ross-st., Brooklyn, Patience, wife of John T. Welling, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the M. E. Church, South 5th-st., near 6th, on Friday, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 573.—Dec. 3, 1862.
37, 24, 26, 72, 10, 71, 11, 47, 69, 8, 7, 42, 55.
Kentucky, Class 574—Dec. 3, 1862.
60, 76, 6, 74, 24, 21, 11, 16, 65, 54, 22, 38.
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LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

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NEW REWARDS OF MERIT.
HILL'S REWARDS.
New and beautiful patterns, printed in Blue, Red and Green, on Gold-bordered Bristol Board Cards.
Price 50 cents.
HILL'S GOLDEN REWARDS.
Beautiful designs, by (Prang,) printed in gold, with appropriate inscriptions.
Price 62 cents.
HILL'S SUNDAY CARDS.
Thirty-six beautiful cards for the Little Folks.
Price 15 cents.
Booksellers and Stationers will find these to be the prettiest, cheapest, and most salable Rewards in the market.
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A most extensive and beautiful stock of rich and elegant Bindings; magnificent styles for presentation; also, just imported, a novel article of
WOVEN SILK BOOK-MARKERS,
of various elegant and rich designs and colors—a new gift for the season, and very appropriate for Fairs, Christmas trees, &c.
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TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, of the best English manufacture.
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FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
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No. 630 Broadway.

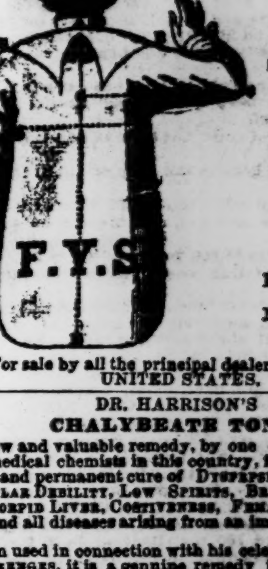
NEW CURRENCY MAGIC POCKET-BOOKS.
A large assortment at wholesale.
J. R. DILLON, Sole Manufacturer,
No. 17 Ann-st., up stairs, New-York.

BOCCACIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition, with 18 steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, for $1 20, by the Publisher.
C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country, are received and filed at this office.
References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

BOLD STROKE!!
An extensive Troy Collar manufacturer now offers to the public, at retail, through Messrs. J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway, 10,000 dozen best quality fine linen 3 and 4 ply Collars, at $1 75 per dozen, or 15 cents each—the best make of collars in market, and warranted fully equal to any sold at $3. Also, closing out an immense stock of Gents' SCARFS and TIES, new and choice styles, 25 to 50 cents each, less than they can possibly be obtained at elsewhere.
GLOVES in endless variety—the best KID GLOVE in New-York at $1. UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, TRAVELING SHIRTS, FINE DRESS SHIRTS, HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, &c., &c., all at prices which no other house can possibly name. Why? Answer—because we are "Headquarters." All who buy of us save one profit.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.



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French Yoke
SHIRTS
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TO FIT.
Send for a
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BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

DR. HARRISON'S
CHALYBEATE TONIC,
A new and valuable remedy, by one of the most eminent medical chemists in this country, for the entire removal and permanent cure of Dyspepsia, Nervous and Muscular Debility, Low Spirits, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Torpid Liver, Costiveness, Female Irregularities, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.
When used in connection with his celebrated Peristaltic Lozenges, it is a genuine remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and a wonderful specific for the Gout.
This Tonic is made from the pure native Catawba Wine and is one of the most invigorating cordials ever known, joined with the most efficacious form of Iron, a delightful restorer of exhausted nature, imparting great vigor to the nervous energy, greatly increasing the appetite and promoting thorough digestion, and to persons suffering from excessive indulgence, impotency or premature age, it imparts the vigor, freshness and buoyancy of youth.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 203, 399, 511, 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., cor. 4th-av.

SEE GIMBREDE'S NEW STYLE
WEDDING CARDS.
See the new style Wedding Envelopes.
See the matchless variety of Note Paper.
See the new patterns of Note Paper.
See the Auto-photograph Album.
See the $4 Album reduced to $3.
See the fresh stock of Lippincott's Splendid Albums, (wood covers, etc.)
588 BROADWAY, (Metropolitan Hotel.

WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimens by Mail, send two stamps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DURYEE'S ZOUAVES—Camp Washington, S. I., Dec. 3, 1862.
General Order.—This regiment has been mustered into the United States service, and will leave for the seat of war in a few days, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Banks. All enlisted men who belong to the regiment and are absent without leave, are ordered to report immediately, and if they do so promptly, they will not be punished; if, however, they remain absent after having seen this order, and after the regiment has left New-York, their names will be handed to the U. S. Provost-Marshal-General, and they will then be arrested as deserters from the United States service, and punished accordingly. The regiment will parade in a few days to receive its colors.
ABEL SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery,
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

MR. MASON JONES.—THE NEW ORATION to-night, at the Academy of Music, THIS EVENING. JONATHAN SWIFT, THE WITTY DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S, will be the subject of the New Oration by the eloquent orator, Mr. MASON JONES. The oration will comprise a review of Swift's life and bring before the audience the prominent characters of the age in which he lived.

NATURE HAS PROVIDED A REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES.—O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., has lately published a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations for the positive and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fits, Scrofula, General Debility, &c., which he is willing to send to any person free on receipt of name and address.

THERE IS NOTHING SUPERIOR TO VAN DEUSEN'S KOMESTERON, for restoring gray and diseased hair to its pristine vigor and beauty, preventing the hair falling out, and promoting a new growth. For sale at Nos. 266 and 773 Broadway, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW AND ELEGANT CARPETS AND Oil-cloths at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, English medallion, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs and druggets at reasonable prices. All goods guaranteed at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

John H. Burley, Auctioneer.
JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, mattresses, cutlery, plated, glass and crockery ware.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 60 bbls. Ashes, 23,181 bbls. Flour, 269 bbls. and [illegible] bags Corn Meal, 115,766 bushels Wheat, 101,[illegible] bushels Corn, 5,180 bushels Barley, 40,627 bushels Oats, 3,140 bushels Malt, 2,062 pkgs. Provisions, and 676 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 60 bbls. at $8 [illegible] for Pots and $9 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 455 bbls., including 329 bbls. Pots and 126 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 1,100 bales at 67c.@68c. for Middlings, ℘ lb.,—the market closing firmly.

DYEWOODS—Have been quiet at former quotations. Stock, 317 tons Lima Wood, and 8 tons Lapan Wood.

DRY GOODS—The week's business has been extremely limited in all descriptions of goods, yet prices have been generally well supported. The auction sales have been spiritless, and very few goods have realized satisfactory prices, as buyers were not disposed to purchase freely, so near the close of the season. The imports continue on the moderate scale indicated by the last Custom-House weekly statement of entries.

FISH—All kinds have been less sought after, and although prices have not varied materially, the tendency of the market has been in favor of buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has again advanced 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl., but has been less active, the market closing tamely. The reported sales since our last comprise 22,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 70@$5 85; poor to choice extra State at $5 95@$6 35, chiefly at $5 95@$6 10; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 70@$5 85; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6@$8; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 75@$6 90 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 70	@$5 85
Extra State	5 95	@ 6 35
Superfine Western	5 70	@ 5 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 00	@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 75	@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 95	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 45	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 50	@10 00

Southern Flour is improving slowly; sales 1,800 bbls., at $6 80@$6 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand, at buoyant prices; sales 1,[illegible] bbls. Extra, at $6@$8 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request, at $3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 700 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in good demand, at $3 25@$3 62½ ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, but quoted a shade higher. Sales since our last, 184,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 52@$1 62; Amber Western at $1 43@$1 45; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 38@$1 42½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 34@$1 36; Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 33; Chicago Spring at $1 18@$1 25; Amber State at $1 43@$1 45½; Red State at $1 40@$1 43 ℘ bushel. Corn opened briskly and buoyantly, but closed heavily. Sales, since our last, 147,000 bushels at 73c.@74c. for shipping Mixed Western; 67c.@72c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 60c.@66c. for unsound; 76c. for Yellow Western; 78c.@85c. for White Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye is in less request, at 83c.@85c., according to quality, ℘ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada at 64c.@66c.; Western at 65c.@66½c., and State at 66c.@66½c. ℘ bushel. Barley is less active, at $1 40@$1 60 ℘ bushel. Sales 9,250 bushels.

HAY—North River continues in good request, at 65c.@85c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand, at uniform prices; New Crop, 17c.@25c., according to quality, ℘ lb.

HIDES—Are salable and firm, as previously represented. Stock of all kinds, 111,300, against 267,400 same time last year.

HEMP—Has been quite dull, at former rates. Stock, 900 bales American and 40,781 bales foreign.

IRON—Has been less active, yet stiffly held.

LATHS—Eastern have advanced to $1 40@$1 45 ℘ thousand, with light receipts and a fair demand.

LIME—Common Rockland has been in good demand, at 85c. ℘ bbl. Stock limited.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive. Common and Strained Resin, $14@$14 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Spirits Turpentine, $2 60 ℘ gallon; City Pitch, $13@$13 50 ℘ bbl. Stock in yard in Brooklyn, 465 bbls. Crude Turpentine; 2,597 bbls. Spirits Turpentine; 16,770 bbls Tar, and 6,472 bbls. Resin.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been somewhat brisker to-day at rather firmer prices. Sales 1,370 bbls. at $13 12½@13 25 for Mess, and $11 50@$11 62½ for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 7¼c.@7½c. for Hams and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is in good demand at 7¼c.@9¼c. ℘ lb.; sales 2,100 boxes. Lard is advancing; sales 1,750 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9⅞c., ℘ lb. Beef is in moderate request at former rates. Sales, since our last, 240 bbls. at $13 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ℘ tierce; India Mess, $22 50@$25 ℘ tce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$18 ℘ bbl. Butter continues active and firm at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese is plenty and heavy at 9c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

SALT—The principal business has been in Turk's Island, which has been plenty, and has declined to 31c.@32c. ℘ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in demand at 15c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been in fair request at unchanged figures.

SUGARS—Total sales to-day 600 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9c.@10¾c., and Melado on private terms, ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 60,000 lbs., at 10½c. ℘ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive at previous figures.

WHISKY—Sales 900 bbls., at 38½c.@39c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been reported, to-day, at about previous rates. For Liverpool, Flour, 2,200 bbls. at 2s., by an American, and 2s. 7½d. by a foreign vessel, ℘ bbl.; wheat, 25,000 bush. at 8d., in ship's bags, by an American, and 9s. by a foreign vessel, ℘ bush.; Corn, 5,000 bush. on private terms; also, by foreign vessels, 100 bbls. Pork at 4s. ℘ bbl., with 200 boxes Bacon and 200 pkgs. Lard at 30s. ℘ ton. For London, by an American vessel, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d. ℘ bbl.; also, by foreign vessels, 125 bbls. Pork at 5s. ℘ bbl., 100 tcs. Beef at 7s. ℘ tce, and 50 hhds. Hams at 37s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, by a foreign vessel, 200 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl., and 100 tcs. Beef at 7s. ℘ tce. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: "A British ship, 652 tons, to Liverpool, Provisions, 32s. 6d.; a Bremen ship, 916 tons, and a Bremen bark, 682 tons, each about 700 hhds. Tobacco, to Cadiz, on private terms; a Bremen bark to Gibraltar for orders, Tobacco, 40s., and if to another port, 45s.; a schooner, 238 tons, two voyages to Central America and back, $1,000 ℘ month; a brig, 241 tons, to Guadaloupe, $1,950; a British brig, 1,400 bbls., to Martinique, $1 02½ ℘ bbl.; a schooner, 170 tons, to Mayaguez, P. R., and back, $1,650; one, 159 tons, to Naguabo, P. R., and back, $1,400; a British brig and a British schooner to St. Thomas, 80c. ℘ foot; a British brig, 169 tons, to Laguayra, $2,500; a bark, 290 tons, to Matanzas, $2,100; one (new) to Havana, $3,000; a brig, 348 tons, same port, $2,300; a bark, 390 tons, to Sicily and back, one, 449 tons, to Cadiz, a brig, 174 tons, to Havana and back, on private terms."

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J. Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

RICHARD F. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

WANTED—A COMMUNICANT OF THE PROTestant Episcopal Church, with experience in teaching, to take charge of a small classical school in the immediate vicinity of the City. Apply by letter or in person to Rev. C. C. ADAMS, Manhattanville, N. Y.

MME. DEMOREST'S BEAUTIFUL FIVE-RUNNING STITCH SEWING MACHINE.

Its marvelous simplicity and practical utility, confirmed by the first premium at the New-York State Fair. Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway. Sent, free of Express charges, on receipt of $5. A beautiful holiday present. Every lady should have one.

RAGS! RAGS!!

100 bales of No. 1 Domestic White Rags.
100 bales of No. 2 Rags.
100 bales of Colored Rags.
20 tons of Country Mixed Rags.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers by
C. KEENEN, at 112 and 114 Norfolk-st., New-York.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c. Will send to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—ANY LOT-owners wishing to dispose of part of their lot, may address GORBET, Box No. 142 Times Office.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.

NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
We offer the largest assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
At the most reasonable prices.
We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st.

THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL DISPLAY
OF
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Consisting in part of
TOYS, GAMES,
PORCELAIN, TERRA COTTA,
BOHEMIAN AND TABLE GLASSWARE,
AND OTHER FANCY GOODS,
AT
HINRICHS',
Late
WERCKMEISTER'S,
No. 150 BROADWAY,
Up stairs Corner of Liberty-st.,
Is now ready for the inspection of his customers and the public generally, who are all respectfully invited to call soon.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.

Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO,
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
HIRAM YOUNG;
No. 20 John-st.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS, NICE colors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, 88 cents. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, undergarments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's Gloves, at
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally.
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

SUTLERS
SUPPLIED WITH EVERY VARIETY
OF CRACKERS AND CAKE, AT THE
NEW-ENGLAND BAKERY,
No. 175 WASHINGTON-ST,
KNAPP & WORTHEN.

BARGAINS IN
TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

E. & A. MARTIN, GROCERS, WOULD inform their customers and the public that they have removed from their old stand in Catherine-st., to the store No. 57 Vesey-st., now under the name of MARTIN & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to [illegible] o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE FOR TWENTY SHARES of the capital stock of the Seventh Ward Bank, No. 59, dated Oct., 1833, in the name of Robert Phillips. Any person will be suitably rewarded by sending or leaving the same at the office of CHARLES WHITING, No. 130 Nassau-st.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $8; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

COAL, &C.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also, English house Cannel, Liverpool Orrel and Cumberland, of the best qualities. All at lowest market prices.
HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 24, 1862.

WANTED—FOR SERVICE IN THE DEPARTment of the South, several light draught steamers; draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking, and would assist in washing and ironing if required. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AS COOK.—COUNTRY SITUATION WANTED, by an English Protestant woman, as cook, who understands all branches of cooking; soups, game, jellies, ice creams, and desserts of all kinds, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for one week, if not engaged, at No. 815 6th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and game, boned turkey, larding game; wages $10 to $12. City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOman wants a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 91 Cranberry-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn, top floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days, at No. 3 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has the best of City references.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook; is a good washer and ironer, or would do the work of a small family—chamberwork and washing. Has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 197 East 12th-st., third floor, front room, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 365 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer as to character and capability. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days, front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as cook, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days. Call at No. 128 Clinton-place, a few doors from 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—ANY lady requiring a first-class servant as cook and laundress, may be immediately supplied with one who is thoroughly competent, and will study to please—bearing excellent testimonials from former employers, by applying to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; is not afraid of any kind of work. Can be seen, for two days. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats and pastries, and is fully competent in every respect; can command first-class reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 1st-av., over the bakery.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman as a good cook and baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference can be given. Inquire at No. 409 West 35th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City references as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and pastry; the best of reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 115 West 15th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference as to respectability and character. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., near Waverley-place, front room, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant middle-aged woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family; good reference given if required. Call for two days at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK by a Protestant English woman who is a first-class cook in all its branches; can get up dinners and suppers in fine style, and has the best city references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-Place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of cooking—jellies, creams, blanc mange and larding; is an excellent pastry cook; best of references given. Apply at No. 111 15th-st., 3 doors from 6th-av., for three days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—A respectable girl wants a situation to cook, wash and iron for a small family. Has no objection to housework. The best of city references from her present employer. Call at No. 373 Bleecker-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, to do the cooking, and washing and ironing of a small family; is a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; also, a good baker of bread, biscuit and pie; has good City reference. Call at 248 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a neat, tidy Protestant young woman, as a good cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork, in a small private family; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 251 7th-av., second floor, back room, near 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family; one who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 304 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game and desserts, cake and bread baking; has unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 36 East 18th-st., boot store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, A situation as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands making pies and cakes; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 144 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation, is a very good plain cook, and is willing to assist in the washing if required. Can give the best of City reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A good girl wants a situation as good cook, washer and ironer. Best of City reference, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 120 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent person who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS STEWARDESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as stewardess on a steamer that goes to Havana, or to California, or to New-Orleans; or would go as lady's maid or child's nurse, and would not be particular as to any other place; references given. Call for three days at No. 70 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' clothes, and can operate on Grover & Baker's machine, and would have no objection to assist with other light work; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 219 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do a part of the chamberwork; has no objections to go to the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objection to assist with children; willing to go to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes and ladies' plain dresses; would take care of grown children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 162 West 35th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; is fond of children, and would be found a good nurse; City reference. Call at No. 72 3d-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL DESIRES a situation in this City or Brooklyn, as waitress, chambermaid, nurse, seamstress, or any two of them combined; she has first-class references, is neat, handy, cheerful and willing. She can be seen at No. 310 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; can be seen for two days; can give the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, situations, by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as seamstress; can show references for 12 years. Address for two days at No. 204 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman of steady habits as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 55 3d-av., in the millinery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her capacity thoroughly; has the best of City references from the very highest of families. Call at No. 69 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid; would be willing to do the fine washing and ironing in a small family, and would do sewing if required; the best of City reference given. She can be seen, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An experienced and trustworthy young woman wants a situation as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can dress a lady's hair; the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 131 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid; is a good, plain sewer; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; have the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 91 East 16th-st., near Livingston-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A neat, active young woman wants a place as chambermaid and seamstress; understands ladies' hairdressing; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present place, No. 93 West 43d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing. The best of City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS GERMAN LADY'S MAID.—A GENTEEL German girl, who speaks English fluently, wishes a situation as lady's maid or companion; would give lessons on the piano-forte. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUation wanted by a smart tidy girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; steady in her habits; can come well recommended. Call at No. 122 Union-st., Brooklyn, first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN experienced person, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has had the care of children for many years, always giving satisfaction to her employers; would assist in sewing or light chamberwork; would go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 78 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, and to do fine washing; is competent to take care of a baby; has long and satisfactory City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; understands taking care of children thoroughly. Good City reference from her last place. Address No. 339 8th-av. Call for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, a situation as nurse; would take the entire charge of an infant, or bring it up by hand; can produce excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 8 Greenwich-av., corner of Christopher-st., 2d bell to the right.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A woman who has lived in that capacity for fifteen years, with some of the first families in the City, who will take pleasure in recommending her; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant; will be found worthy of trust under all circumstances. Apply at No. 87 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in style; or as nurse, and do a lady's and child's washing; wages, $7; City or country; will go in a private boarding-house. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A STAID, RELIABLE colored woman desires a place in a good private family, either as laundress (in which she excels) or chambermaid, or both; has lived in one family 14 years. Can be seen in all of this week at the home of her present employer, No. 44 East 19th-st., near 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 81 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as laundress in a small private family; she would do up-stairs work and fine washing and ironing; she has excellent City references. Call at No. 171 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress; understands French fluting in the best style, or would do chamberwork, if required; has best of City references. Apply at No. 61 Houston-st., second floor, front room, near Mott-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as competent waitress and assist in light chamberwork, or do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 132 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant girl, as waitress or chambermaid. Can give City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 42 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress; would have no objection to assist with chamberwork if required; perfectly understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 121 West 24th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated character and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible-house.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR Employment, No. 950 Broadway, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st., first-class help of every calling: colored, French, German, Irish and English. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MALES.

AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN DESIRES a situation in any capacity, indoor or outdoor; is not afraid of hard work, mental or physical; is a pleasing salesman, plain penman, quick accountant, &c.; has A 1 testimonials. Address P. B., City Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young, single man (English;) thoroughly understands the management of road or carriage horses; is willing to travel; has first-class City reference. Address B. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who understands his business thoroughly; has lived with three of the first families in New-York for the last twenty years. Can give the best of reference. Address J. J., Longe's Hotel, No. 136 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom; is sober and honest, a good and careful driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses. Has good reference. Address, for two days, D. C., No. 894 Broadway.

AS GERMAN COACHMAN.—A GERMAN, A steady, sober man, who has been several years in England, and understands thoroughly the management of horses, wishes a place as coachman. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A REspectable young man wants a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address O. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM OR PORTER.—WANTED, A situation as groom or porter, by a young man of 18; is sober and honest; has good City reference from his last place. Address, for two days, P. S., 894 Broadway.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS porter by a man who can write a fair hand, and is correct and quick at figures; the advertiser is willing and able to work; good recommendations for honesty and sobriety. Address H. N., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED IN some commission or jobbing house. Refer to NEWTON CARPENTER, No. 3 College-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man, who understands his business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 188 5th-av., Madison-square, at Mr. JACKSON'S, in the grocery store.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A RESPECTABLE MAN and his wife want situations in a respectable family, the man as coachman, his wife as cook; both are willing to make themselves useful in City or country; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 50 Vandam-st., rear house, first floor, front room. No incumbrance.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACulous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SOBER AND industrious married man, without incumbrance, who is a good gardener, milker, can take care of a horse, is a careful driver, and not afraid of work; such a man may hear of a good situation, and permanent so long as he consults his employer's interests. Address, with name and reference, HAMPDEN, for two days, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

LADY AGENTS FOR MRS. HANKINS' HOME GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL wanted everywhere, at home or to travel, on salary or commission. A lady agent, during the month of October, took 500 advance paying subscribers in the town of Troy, clearing for herself $250. Agents are all making money. Only paper of its kind in this country. Apply in person, or inclose two red stamps to M. GAUNTT, No. 413 Broadway, New-York City.

A YOUTH.—A RESPECTABLE YOUTH, FROM 17 to 20 years of age, is wanted in a business house in this City. It will be necessary that he can speak and write Spanish grammatically. One who resides with his parents preferred. Address, with references, D. D. F., Office *Journal of Commerce*.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A colored coachman and groom, thoroughly competent, sober and good tempered, who can bring the best of recommendations; a married man preferred. Apply at 8 A. M. or at 5 P. M. at No. 49 West 25th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant woman as chambermaid and laundress. No one without City references as to character and capabilities need apply, at No. 35 West 33d-st., for three days, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

A YOUTH.—AN AMERICAN YOUTH, SIXTEEN or 17 years of age, is wanted as attendant upon a gentleman visiting Europe. He must be intelligent, of good address and of the required age. Address, for three days, TRAVELER, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

A LAD.—WANTED, A LAD ABOUT 15 OR 16 years old as waiter and errand boy in a private family. Good references expected. Address H. WHITE, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER WANTED.—One who understands his business, and has first-class references. Apply to MR. VAN LOAN, at Clark's gallery, corner of Bleecker-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN A STATIONARY engine; wages $10 per week. A valet to go with a merchant to Australia; wages liberal. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A SALESWOMAN.—WANTED, IN A THREAD and needle and fancy store, a thoroughly competent saleswoman. Apply at No. 875 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 4, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

10 shs. Continental Bk.	100	5 shs. Humboldt Ins.	100
10 Washngt'n Marine Ins.	100	20 Imp. & T'ders' Ins. Co.	50
20 Equitable Ins Co	35	10 Indemnity Ins. Co.	100
40 Lorillard Ins. Co.	25	50 St. Nicholas Bank	100
197 American Coal Co.	25	10 Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	50
5 Ocean Bank	50	40 Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	25
50 G. West. Mar. Ins. Co.	100	20 Col. Marine Ins. Co.	100
24 Commerce Ins. Co.	10	20 Corn Exchange Ins.	50
75 W'msburg Gas L. Co.	50	10 Excelsior Ins. Co.	50

50 Broadway Bank 25—By order of Executor.
$9,000 Sacramento City 10 ℘ c. Bonds.
$2,000 Brooklyn City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 City of Quincy 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 San Francisco City 6 ℘ c. Bonds—(Interest paid in gold in New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 52 William-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS.
TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD ON FOREIGN ACCOUNT,
by EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 5th inst. at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a collection of fine oil paintings, most of them original, bearing certificates of the artists. Among them will be found:

INTERIOR ... by ... MERTZ.
MAINE ... by ... KANNEMANS.
PREPARING FOR MARKET ... by ... MEYERHEIM.
CATTLE PIECE ... by ... SAVRY.
ITALIAN MUSICIANS ... by ... GALLAIT.
THE LETTER ... by ... VERHOEVEN BULL.

And many others of great merit. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues, and will be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MACHINERY
FOR SALE BY
EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER,
Consisting of one 80-horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 7 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames; also, a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's planing machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 22 Dey-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of
T. J. B. SCHENCK,
CAROLINE SCHENCK, } Administrators.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF WATCHES.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
18-caret gold hunting anchors and cylinders of various sizes and patterns.
LADIES' ANCHORS AND LEPINES,
Hunting, engine-turned and engraved.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., A COLLECTION OF GEMS OF ART—being the second portion of Mr. J. P. Beaumont's collection, consisting of 96 specimens of painting of rare beauty and value, selected from the studios of artists in Holland, Belgium, France, Germany and England, and to be sold under guarantee of originality. Among them will be found works of the first-class suitable to ornament the gallery, cabinet or drawing-room of gentlemen of taste in the fine arts, by Theodore Frere, Fauvelet, Tesson, Pascal, Vaumort and other artists of Paris; Eugene Verboeckhoven, Verwee, Henriette Rouner, Vermeulen, Kruseman, Keilhoff, Von Seben, Correns, Cornet, Van Severdonck and others of Belgium; Louis Meyer, Backhuyzen, M. A. Koekkoek, Wyngaerde, Stroebel, Vaarnber, &c., of Holland, and of the English school a rare work exhibited at the Royal Academy by J. H. Mann, pupil of Baxter, entitled "The First Earring," with others by Snayer, Weigall, Borland, Dell, &c. Also, "The Roman Girl," painted in Rome in 1857, by the celebrated American artist P. F. Rothermel, a small cabinet specimen by F. Church, with others of the American school. They will be on view with catalogue on Monday and until day of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 5, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., by order of Assignee, a large stock of a wholesale jobber and dealer in wines, liquors, cigars, teas, &c., as follows: Brandies, gins, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, Scotch, Irish and Bourbon Whiskies, in original casks; Sherry, Port, Madeira, Champagne, Claret, and Rhine Wines, in original packages; also, teas, olive oil, castile soap and manufactured tobacco, together with about 85,000 cigars of favorite brands; also, office furniture, clock, &c., &c., all of which will be in our store, and samples drawn from the packages, at the time of sale. The above will be sold, without reserve, by order of WILLIAM WALSH, Assignee.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—FRIDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, to the highest bidder—all the elegant contents of the five-story residence, No. 218 14th-st., west of 8th-av., embracing parlor, library, dining-room and chamber furniture of every description, including velvet and Aubisson carpets, superb carved rosewood piano-forte, elaborately carved suites in silk and satin, fine oil-paintings, chamber suites both in rosewood and mahogany, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, with many other articles, particulars of which may be found in catalogues, which can be had early, morning of sale.

The above is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, hotelkeepers and the trade generally. No postponement.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 137 West 49th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All in fine order, consisting of Brussels and three-ply carpets, mahogany parlor furniture, sofas, chairs, &c., covered in hair-cloth; centre tables, easy chairs covered in velvet; china and glassware; bedrooms of mahogany dressing bureaus, rush-seat chairs, mahogany do., mattresses and bedding, spring-bed, extension table of oak, kitchen ware and other furniture.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated NEW-YORK, the 27th day of May, 1862.
ORVILLE BROOKS,
WILLIAM MACKEY, } Executors.
je19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 182 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862.
JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.
jy24-law6m Th

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

MACHINERY, &C.

WANTED—A STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILERS from 75 to 150 horse-power. Address, stating price and full particulars, Box No. 4,124 Post-office.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1862.

RETURNS OF ELECTION HAVE NOT been received at this office, as by law provided, from the following Election Districts in the several Wards enumerated below:

Third Election District of the First Ward.
First Election District of the Third Ward.
Fifth Election District of the Third Ward.
Second Election District of the Sixth Ward.
Third Election District of the Ninth Ward.
Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward.
Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward.
First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward.
Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward.
Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward.
Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward.
DAVID T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY call the attention of the public to the language of the Tax law on Telegraph Messages, viz.: Section 104. "No Telegraph Company, or its agents or employes, shall receive from any person, or transmit to any person, any dispatch or message without an adhesive stamp, denoting the duty imposed by this act, being affixed to a copy thereof, or having the same stamped thereupon; and in default thereof, shall incur a penalty of ten dollars."

Section 99 provides "That in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used, * * * the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initials of his name and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same shall not again be used."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice that stamps are in readiness, and that the law will be enforced on and after the 1st of December next. Stamps can be obtained at the usual places of sale, or at the offices of this Company.

Messages for which the telegraphic charge is twenty cents or under for the first ten words, require a one-cent stamp. Messages for which the charge is over twenty cents for the first ten words, require a three-cent stamp.

Nov. 28, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—EVERY FALSE STEP may be retrieved, even at the advance of life. To be convinced, read that popular medical work entitled "Human Frailty," and elaborately illustrated with one hundred engravings. Mailed free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents in postage-stamps, by author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. To be consulted from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, secret habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—These who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million." &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M.
THEO. GEBEKE.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 17, 1862.

Sealed Proposals indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO. 1.

Mackinac Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

3,000 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
3,000 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
800 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
1,200 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
100 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
2,000 pairs 3 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
800 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
300 pairs 1 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
600 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 1½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
300 pairs 1 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
3,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
4,000 yards gray list blue cloth.
200 yards gray list black cloth.
1,000 yards saved list black cloth.
4,000 yards saved list blue cloth.
6,000 yards saved list scarlet cloth.
200 dozen 8-4 woolen shawls.
600 pounds linen thread, No. 48.
1,200 pounds cotton thread.
50 gross worsted gartering.
[illegible] yards calico.
5,000 yards Merrimac calico.
5,000 yards Turkey red calico.
[illegible] yards blue drilling.
20,000 yards brown drilling.
[illegible] yards bedticking.
2,000 yards satinetts.
[illegible] yards plaid linseys.
30,000 yards unbleached domestic sheeting.
2,500 yards bleached sheeting.
10,000 yards checks, stripes and plaids.
10,000 yards flannels, assorted.
2,800 pounds brown gilling twine, No. 30.
[illegible] pounds cotton maitre.
2,000 twilled flannel shirts.
600 dozen hickory shirts.
2,000 calico shirts.
300 dozen Canadian belts.

CLASS NO. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

200 blue satinett pantaloons.
200 blue satinett coats.
50 cadet mixed satinett coats.
50 cadet mixed satinett pantaloons.
175 frock coats, indigo blue, broadcloth.
200 pantaloons, indigo blue, broadcloth.
300 cassinett coats, trimmed with red.

CLASS NO. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

2,700 pounds brass kettles.
40 nests japanned kettles, (3 in a nest.)
100 camp kettles 3 sizes.
300 dozen two-quart tin pans.
300 dozen 4-quart tin pans.
60 dozen 6-quart tin pans.
100 dozen tin cups.
1,200 dozen squaw-awls.
2,400 dozen fish-hooks.
700 dozen fish-lines.
250 dozen coarse-tooth combs.
217 dozen fine-tooth combs.
600 dozen scissors.
600 dozen shears.
100 dozen weeding hoes.
200 dozen hand saw files, 4½ inches.
20 dozen spades.
2,000 short handle fry pans.
75 dozen basting spoons.
1,800 dozen table spoons (iron.)
65 dozen axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds.
650 dozen half axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
500 dozen zinc mirrors.
60 dozen fire steels.
60 pounds brass wire.
100 pounds best Chinese vermillion.
600 pounds seed beads.
100 dozen butcher-knives.
100 dozen scalping-knives.
230 dozen squaw hatchets.
12 dozen 4½-inch flat files.
20,000 pounds tobacco.

CLASS NO. 4.

Guns, Ammunition, &c.

600 rifles, cap-lock, (half ounce ball.)
300 shot-guns, (double barrel.)
150 kegs powder.
2,000,000 water-proof caps.
300 bags Traid balls.
200 flasks.
200 belts.
300 powder-horns.
3,000 flints.
200 dozen gun nipples.
360 wrenches.

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the 24th instant. The articles will be rigidly inspected, and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto, in any particular, will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days, or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles. The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading: I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisements thereof, dated Nov. 17, 1862, the following articles at the price thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the 1st day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1863 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words "in whole or in part, (if more than one class be proposed for,) I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance o the same. Each proposal must be accompanied with a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney: "We hereby jointly and severally guaranty that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his or their bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 17th of November, 1862; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal." Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney. No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform in all particulars to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 25, 1862.

Since the above advertisement, dated the 17th inst., for "Proposals for Indian Goods," was published, it has been decided to take from Class No. 3 the 20,000 pounds of tobacco called for, and let it form Class No. 5. Although there is a sample of the tobacco in this office, bidders are requested to forward samples with their bids for consideration.

W. P. DOLE, Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER GRAND AND ELM-STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 13th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with the books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools for one year, commencing on the first day of January, 1863.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, JAMES MACLEAN, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, JAMES W. FARR,	Committee on Supplies.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 13th day of December, 1862, for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. P. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken.

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, under the firm of JOHN J. GRIFFIN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The payment of all debts and liabilities is assumed by said JOHN J. GRIFFIN, and all debts due the concern are to be paid to him.

JOHN J. GRIFFIN,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1862. HENRY A. SAYRE.

The undersigned will continue the manufacture of wet and dry gas meters, &c., at the same place, No. 76 West 27th-st.

JOHN J. GRIFFIN,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1862.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of

$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE OF INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S.
"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received, Collections made, Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchasers of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

J. B. GREENMAN,

(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES.

Daniel S. Miller,	Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile,	John P. March.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATES issued for advances to the Receivers of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed in pursuance of Resolution 7, adopted at the Bondholder's meeting held 25th October last. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid to 1st November, 1862, on such Certificates as shall be exchanged for bonds. On all Certificates surrendered before 1st December next, and redeemed in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender, but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee: In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862.

O2law6mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY,
Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 28, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company.

WM. JACKSON, Sec.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—Coupons due Dec. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved real estate in New-York, in various sums. Apply at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 5.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 16th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY,
No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent. to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.

THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two Per Cent. clear of Government Tax, payable on demand, at the Park Fire Insurance Office, No. 237 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax.

R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DINORAH.
TO-NIGHT, (THURSDAY,) Dec. 4.
(Positively the last Opera Night this Season.)
DEBUT OF MLLE. ANGIOLINA CORDIER,
when will be presented Meyerbeer's new and celebrated Opera of
DINORAH.
(LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.)

This important and interesting work will be produced with new and magnificent Scenery by Calyo.

NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
A GRAND ORCHESTRA, AN ENLARGED CHORUS,
and the following extraordinary cast:

CORDIER	Dinorah	MORENSI	First Goatherd
BRIGNOLI	Corentin	STOCKTON	2d Goatherd
AMODIO	Hoel	SUSINI	The Hunter

Conductor and Musical Director ... Sig. MUZIO

In the third act Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing

THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG.

The performance will commence with the
GRAND SYMPHONIC AND CHORAL OVERTURE,
THE PILGRIMAGE TO PLOERMEL,
being a musical description of the events that are supposed to have taken place prior to the commencement of the action. It will be performed by
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA
AND THE INVISIBLE CHORUS.

Seats can be secured in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, and in New-York at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FAVORITA—GUERRABELLA.

Director ... J. Grau.

The Free List, with the exception of the Press, is entirely suspended. No attention can be given to applicants for complimentary tickets.

NOTICE.—Seats may be secured for to-night's La Favorita at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5—THIRTEENTH OPERA NIGHT.
Second and last time of Donzetti's Grand Opera of
LA FAVORITA.

SIGNORA GUERRABELLA	as	LEONORA	
BRIGNOLI	Fernando	AMODIO	Alfonso
SUSINI	Balthazzar	STOCKTON	Inez

Conductor and Musical Director ... Sig. MUZIO

SATURDAY, Dec. 6—DINORAH MATINEE.

In active rehearsal ... IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.

The next roles in which MLLE. CORDIER will appear, are ELVIRA, in I PURITANI and OSCAR, the Page, in IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.

MME. LORINI will shortly appear as ELENA, in LES VESPERS SICILIENNES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH MATINEE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND DINORAH MATINEE.
FIFTH APPEARANCE OF MLLE. CORDIER.
Only performance at a Matinée of Meyerbeer's
DINORAH (LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.)

This important and interesting work will be produced with new and magnificent scenery, by Calyo.

NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.
and the following extraordinary cast:

CORDIER	Dinorah	MORENZI	1st Goatherd
BRIGNOLI	Corentin	STOCKTON	2d Goatherd
AMODIO	Hoel	SUSINI	The Hunter

In the third act Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing

THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG.

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE ACADEMY, $1.

NO RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets may be had at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; Fifth-avenue Hotel, Everett House, Clarendon, Union-place Hotel, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Astor House; Firth & Pond, No. 547, and Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—EXTRA NIGHT.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9.

Admission, the usual theatre prices, 50 cents to parquet, dress circle, boxes, and 25 cents to the gallery.

Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

On this occasion will be produced, Bellini's Tragic Opera,

NORMA.

Signora LORINI ... as ... NORMA
Mlle. MORENSI ... as ... ADELGISA

CARD.—The immense success which has attended the performance on last Thursday at the above-named theatre prices, has induced the manager to announce one more of these popular performances, which will take place on next TUESDAY, Dec. 9.

ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

For the Benefit of a
GERMAN HOSPITAL,
corner Broadway, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place.
Entrance No. 348 4th-st.
Open daily from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M.

Entrance fee 10 cents. Season tickets $1. Children accompanied by adults, free till 6 o'clock.

CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. [illegible]

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $86; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON. AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.

For passage, apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, COMMANDER.

Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, for New-Orleans, on Saturday, December 6, at twelve o'clock noon.

Passage to New-Orleans, $75.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.

Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Dec. 6
KANGAROO	Saturday	Dec. 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Dec. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE.—FOR MELBOURNE.—The splendid first-class three-deck ship CAROLUS MAGNUS, 3,000 tons burden, will have the usual prompt dispatch of this popular line for Melbourne direct. This magnificent ship is the largest and finest vessel ever sent to Australia. Early application must be made to secure freight or passage. Apply to or address MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st. LORD & CO. consignees at Melbourne.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau	$50 00
Passage money to Havana	70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels for San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The schooner GEORGE S. ADAMS, Capt. U. B. FISK, will leave on or about the 10th of December next. For freight, apply to JOHN E. BODY, No. 53 Exchange-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances in Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7¼; begin at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,
Eighth time of the very successful Comic Drama,
CENTRAL PARK.

Wyndham Otis	Mr. Lester Wallack
Kerr Flamberry	Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Myrtle	Mr. Norton
Harry Dunsford	Mr. Reynolds
Robert Crutch, from England	Mr. Young
Bayley	Mr. Parkes
Skeesicks, a Boatman	Mr. C. Parsloe, Jr.
William	Mr. Turner
Grabbles, a City Policeman	Mr. Browne
Dobson, a Central Park Policeman	Mr. Hudson
Mrs. Kerr Flamberry	Miss Gannon
Flora Myrtle	Miss Madeline Henriques
Bridget Tooligan	Mrs. John Sefton
Mittens	Mrs. Reeves

FRIDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
SATURDAY—LOVE FOR LOVE.
MONDAY—CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
TUESDAY—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY—THE JEALOUS WIFE.

Box Book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.

In Preparation—THE WAY TO GET MARRIED, PAULINE AND HENRIETTE. Will be repeated—SPEED THE PLOUGH, WILD OATS, BOSOM FRIENDS and MONEY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ... Wm. Wheatley.

SECOND WEEK OF THE RE-ENGAGEMENT OF EDWIN FORREST.

The romantic Indian tragedy
METAMORA,
for the third time,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1862,
METAMORA,
OR, THE LAST OF THE WAMPANOAGS.

EDWIN FORREST as	Metamora
Lord Fitzgerald	Mr. J. McCullogh
Errington	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Walter	Mr. L. R. Shewell
Nahmeokee	Madame Ponisi
Oceana	Mrs. J. H. Allen

Musical Director ... Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1862.
EDWIN FORREST
will appear in one of his
MOST POWERFUL AND POPULAR CHARECTERS.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Nights of performance of
MATILDA HERON,
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

The performances will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director ... CARL ANSCHUTZ.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5.
FORTY-FIFTH OPERA NIGHT.
Third time of Lortzing's new and successful opera,
THE POACHERS'—(DER WILDSCHUTZ,)
The production of, which was received with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE,
And has elicited the unqualified encomiums of "The Press and Public."

In addition to the regular and undoubtedly best chorus in New-York,

A JUVENILE CHORUS OF FIFTY
Has been engaged for this opera.

SATURDAY EVENING—Forty-sixth Opera Night,
THE MAGIC FLUTE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 11—GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT OF CARL ANSCHUTZ.

Box Book now open.

GERMAN OPERA-HOUSE.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
OF
MR. S. B. MILLS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

IRVING HALL—MISS TERESA CARRENO,

THE CHILD PIANIST.
THE FOURTH GRAND CONCERT,
Of this truly wonderful artist, who has received the unanimous approbation of
THE PUBLIC,
THE PRESS, AND THE PROFESSION,
Will take place on
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4,
Assisted by the following artists:
MISS ANNIE SALEMBIER, Soprano,
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor,
MR. THEODOR THOMAS, Violinist and Director
SIGNOR ABELLA, who will preside at Piano
And Mr. F. EBEN, Flutist.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

The sale of which will commence this morning, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis's No 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.

IRVING HALL.

FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF HELMSMULLER'S
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND
AND GERMANIA ORCHESTRA,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.
The following distinguished artists will assist:
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, the favorite Contralto.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, the new Tenor, pupil of Signor ABELLA.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS,

Can be procured of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st. A limited number of reserved seats can be had only at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—PALACE OF MUSIC,

FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
SECOND WEEK OF RUMSEY, THE MONITOR BANJOIST OF THE WORLD!
In conjunction with 17 Star Performers.
IN NEW AND BRILLIANT ILLUSTRATIONS OF ETHIOPIAN CHARACTER!
Matinée EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Tickets, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Doors open, evening, at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dêpôt.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer ELM CITY leaves Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Train leaves New-Haven, going north, at 11 o'clock P. M. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven (Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SUGAR REFINERY FOR SALE,

In complete working order, machinery, moulds, &c., nearly new. Apply to

McCREDY & ARMOUR,
No. 149 Pearl-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

To accommodate the numbers unable to obtain admission last evening,
MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS
will appear
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Dec. 4,
in those three
POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE CHARACTERS
in which, on the last two nights they awakened such
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM AND DELIGHT:
IRELAND AS IT WAS,
IN AND OUT OF PLACE,
and
THE HAPPY MAN.

The above stars will be supported by the following Ladies and Gentlemen of acknowledged ability:

Messrs. DAVIDGE,
C. W. CLARKE,
D. GRACE,
H. PIERSON,
HAGAN,
HIND,
RILEY.

Mrs. CHANFRAU,
Mrs. WALCOT,
Mrs. SKERRITT,
Miss LOUISA BROWN,
Miss FLOYD,
&c., &c., &c.

Doors open at 6½; performance commences at 7½.

In preparation, and will be immediately produced,
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE,
in which Mrs. Williams will sustain seven different characters, as personated by her in Europe and America with universal success.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Open at 7, begins at 7¾, over at 10 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GREAT SUCCESS
of the new fairy spectacle,
BLONDETTE,
BLONDETTE,
BLONDETTE,
OR THE
NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.

Gorgeous scenery, splendid dresses, beautiful music, wonderful machinery and the most elaborate
PROPERTIES AND STAGE APPOINTMENTS,
costing over
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The whole produced under the immediate direction of
MISS LAURA KEENE,
and pronounced by Press and Public the most magnificent scenic play ever witnessed.

Attention is called to
THE KINGDOM OF THE HOUR,
THE GROTTO OF LOVE,
THE PALACE GARDEN,
THE PALACE OF LACE,
THE BALLET OF LACES,
THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS,
THE DEVIL'S CROSSWAY,
THE TRAVELING FOREST,
THE CRYSTAL KINGDOM
OF THE MAGIC WATCH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

14th-st., New-York.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Dec. 4.
NEW ORATION.
MR. MASON JONES
(of Trinity College, Dublin,)

Will deliver his FIFTH ORATION in New-York, being the one which obtained the most eulogies from the British Press.

SUBJECT:
JONATHAN SWIFT,
THE WITTY DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S.

SYLLABUS.

Swift's Biographers and Critics: Lord Orrery, Sheridan, Delany, Dr. Johnson, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, Croker and Mr. Thackeray—Swift's birth in Dublin—School and College Days—Life at Sir William Temple's—Meets King William III.—First Acquaintance with Hester Johnson (Stella)—Life at Larecor—Publishes "Tale of a Tub"—His Strange Political Career in London—Meets with Miss Vanhomrigh (Vanessa)—Intimacy with Oxford, Bolingbroke, Addison, Pope, Steele, Prior and Gay—Offends Queen Anne—Is made Dean of St. Patrick's—His Political Power in Ireland—"The Drapier's Letters"—"Directions to Servants"—Anecdotes of his Peculiar Wit—"Gulliver's Travels"—Death of Vanessa—Character of the Times in which Swift lived—Grandeur of his Genius—Character of his Writings—Their vast influence on Modern Literature—Death of Stella—The True Account of the "Stella and Vanessa" Controversy—Moral of Swift's Life and his Melancholy Death.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The easy delivery of the speaker, the earnestness of his manner, and the complete knowledge of his subject, evinced in the ample details and explanations furnished, at once enlisted the earnest attention of the audience. Frequent, hearty and unaffected applause testified to their gratification as some telling bit or burst of eloquence fell from the lips of the ardent speaker. His withering sarcasm, his denunciations of those who stand athwart the progress and advancement of the Italian people were eloquent and heart-stirring, and met with continuous applause. For two hours he kept his audience interested by his spirited and flowing oratory. He has a faculty of enchaining the attention of his hearers, and cannot fail to attract large audiences at each of his succeeding entertainments. We earnestly recommend the entertainment to the public.—*New-York Herald, Nov 19.*

With a good voice, a delivery dramatically earnest, much self-possession of manner, and an uninterrupted fluency, Mr. Jones has a general style which is novel and effective.—*New-York Tribune, Nov. 18.*

Mr. Jones' comparisons and groupings were excellent, his eloquence charming, enchaining the audience throughout his oration, without the least interruption, during more than two hours. He received well-merited applause at the hands of an appreciative audience.—*New-York Express, Nov. 18.*

Mr. Mason Jones unites the desired elements of an almost perfect orator. He is enthusiastic, fervid and impulsive; but not rash, extravagant or fanatical. If passion blows the gale, certainly reason guides the helm. His physical organization is admirably adapted to the expression of his genius; his moral and emotional sympathies are quick, finely yet strongly organized, and modulate like a well-made instrument the voice to which they give tone and utterance, while his voice is strong and fitted for the expression of every variety of intonation and cadence.—*Sunday Evening Courier, Nov. 22, 1862.*

Mr. Jones' début as a lecturer was a telling success. The lecture closed with a magnificent peroration, which excited the liveliest admiration.—*Evening Post, Nov. 18.*

The speaker confined himself closely to the subject, and showed the secrets of his popularity, developed in a marvelous fluency of speech, a consummate art of grouping together, comparing and contrasting his themes, and a power of enchaining an audience and lifting it through every modulation of passion and feeling by the mere magic of a simple, easy, uninterrupted flow of language, a natural, unobtrusive gesticulation, and a capacity to place every subject before the mind's eye in the clearest light. Upon retiring, he was called out and greeted with continued applause.—*New-York World, Nov. 18.*

ADMISSION, 25 cents.

Seats in Parquet, 50 cents.

Tickets can be obtained at the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 445 Broadway; Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; at Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway; Horace Waters' music-store, and at all the principal hotels.

Doors open at 7¼, commence at 8 o'clock.

Mr. JONES will deliver his second oration in Brooklyn on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5. Subject—*Dean Swift, and His Critics.*

Mr. JONES will deliver one of his orations in Newark N. J., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE FIFTY FEET FRONT BY 40 in depth, inclosed in 6 lots, 25 feet by 133½ feet each; situated on the corner of Henry-st. and Third-place, in South Brooklyn. The garden well stocked with shrub-fruits, and the best quality of fruit-trees. The house is complete with every modern convenience—furnaces, water, gas and sewerage pipes; brick stable 20x30—upper story fitted up as a billiard-room. No nuisances, and the house overlooking and facing gardens on three sides.

For terms, which will be made convenient to the purchaser, inquire of

E. S. MUNROE,
No. 17 William-st., N. Y.,
or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTE, sewing machine, and a set of handsome parlor furniture in exchange for an unimproved farm of 40 or 80 acres, in a most healthy and desirable locality, near the old and thriving town of Black River Falls, Jackson County, Wisconsin. Title clear, good schools and society, and no incumbrance. Cash value of the land $10 per acre. Address Dr. H. W. C., Fulton Hotel, No. 144 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

FOR RENT.—A FURNISHED OR UNFURnished house, No. 20 West 17th-st., for any length of time not less than one year. If the renter desires to buy the furniture, it will be sold at a moderate price. The house can be seen on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M. No applications must be made by any but private families with good references. The applicants may judge of the comforts of the house and furniture by seeing them. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SUPERIOR THREE-STORY AND basement house, No. 236 Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., in complete order, with the modern improvements; gas fixtures throughout. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—THE WELL-KNOWN OLD STAND Bakery and store No. 310 9th-av., one door below 30th-st. Rent moderate.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THANKSGIVING DAY
attractions continued.
THE DRAMA, THE SEA KING;
THE DRAMA, THE SEA KING;
THE DRAMA, THE SEA KING;
OR THE
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.

which was received with the utmost delight on
THANKSGIVING DAY,
by overflowing houses, and universally pronounced
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL FAIRY PIECE
ever presented in New-York, will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Also will be presented
A FAVORITE LAUGHABLE FARCE,
by the best farce company in the United States.
MR. WM. B. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.
Engaged for a short time the celebrated
BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
the largest lady of her age in the known world, being
ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 618 LBS.
MEASURING 9 FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND.

She is beautiful, interesting, and pleasing. She is on exhibition at all hours, day and evening, as is also
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS.
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH,
who has astonished the world with his
CHARMED POWER OVER WILD BEASTS.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY.
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
of our MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS, of
JEFF. DAVIS, WHAT IS IT? and BEAUREGARD.
Also, of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other Wonders.

Admission to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,

NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

FAIR
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
For the Benefit of the
INSTITUTION, NO. 334 6TH-AV.,
FOR THE
CHILDREN OF DECEASED OR DISABLED SOLDIERS.
To continue one week, commencing
TUESDAY, Dec. 2, 1862.
Single admission, 10 cents; season tickets, 25 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for sale at the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN,
ST. NICHOLAS,
ASTOR HOUSE,
and at the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 474 BROADWAY.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.

Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNION HOME SCHOOL, for the education and maintenance of the children of our Volunteers, No. 39 East 42d-st., will open at the "Home," TUESDAY, Dec. 9. All Societies, Sunday Schools and individuals now working for it, are requested to send in their donations as soon as possible, in order that the tables may be arranged.

THE LADIES OF THE CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR will hold a Fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles and refreshments, in the vestry of the church, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 3, 4 and 5, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. Tickets of Admission, 10 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the Benefit of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863,

at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 48 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer,
No. 25½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

Have on hand new PIANOS, for sale and to rent,
At No. 726 Broadway.
A full supply of their elegant COTTAGE PIANOS.

"A TRULY WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT."—LOWELL MASON.

MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW HARMONIUMS, with AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, embodying the most important improvements effected in reed instruments for many years. In the language of the New-York *Musical Review*, these "enable the bellows of the instrument to approach even the *human* bellows—the lungs themselves—in capacity for expression."

For drawing-rooms, churches, schools, &c., MASON & HAMLIN'S Harmoniums are unrivaled. Prices, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, all styles, $45 to $200 each.

"In every respect they are far superior to anything I have ever seen, of the kind, in Europe or America."—GEO. WASHBURNE MORGAN.

"Your Organ-Harmoniums surpass anything in this line I have yet seen, whether French or American."—JOHN ZUNDEL.

"I prefer them to all others which I have touched; heard or seen."—WILLIAM MASON.

New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard. MASON BROTHERS.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $250 and $300. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $140. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. I invite the attention of the public to my stock of newly-improved Overstrung Grand and Square Pianofortes, which for their peculiar musical qualities of tone and power of durability stand unsurpassed. Every piano warranted for five years. GEO. STECK.

MR. EML. BRANDEIS, PROFESSOR OF the piano, can accept a few more pupils for the morning hours. Apply at No. 57 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, two single and double rooms, for the Winter, on reasonable terms. References exchanged. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN AND wives can be accommodated with front rooms, in a private family, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE LADY, IN a strictly private and respectable French family, where there are no other boarders and no children; not east of 4th-av. nor west of the 6th-av. Address B. M., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN a private genteel family, where all the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Address J. S., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; the rooms are neatly furnished and all modern improvements; this will be a good home as there will be few taken. Terms $8 to $10; dinner at 1; references exchanged.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.

CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of the Society will be held at their rooms, Clinton Hall, on THURSDAY, the 4th of December, at 8 o'clock.

WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Recording Sec'y.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

Great Preparations Made for "Opening the River"—Incidents of a Journey from La Grange to [illegible], &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Headquarters Second Brigade, Army East Arkansas, near Helena, November, 1862.

My last letter to you was dated at Lagrange, in Tennessee, a point whose distance from this, measured along an air line, is not greater than a day's journey for a good horse, but which, measured along the only accessible route, is further really than from Boston to St. Louis. You take the cars at Lagrange in the morning, and that same day, if lucky, you can make Grand Junction, distant three miles. That same evening the traveler leaves Grand Junction, and proceeding up the Mississippi Central Railroad, will probably "make" Jackson the next morning. At 12 noon, he takes another train, and, if no delays occur, he gets to the Mississippi River, at Columbus, the same night. From that point to this, the rate of progress is variable and uncertain, depending altogether upon the number of times the boat runs aground and the length of time required in each case to get afloat; the latter operation, by the way, I have observed, depends much upon the aptitude for bluster and profanity possessed by the mate. Our mate could curse everything blue in less than no time, and, in consequence, our landing upon sand-bars was generally short, exceeding in no case more than twenty hours.

The plan when we struck was, that the pilots, engineers and Captain immediately went into the cabin to take a general drink, turning the boat over to the mate. The latter commenced his part of the necessary performance by picking up a handspike and knocking down all the deck hands within reach, damning the while the Captain, pilot, river, sandbars, his eyes, in fact, everything and everybody that happened to occur to him at the moment. Then the spars were launched, and after a good deal of hauling and pulling, yo-heave-ohing, accompanied with universal cursing all around, the knocking down or overboard of a few more deck hands by the mate, and a few side fights among the deck hands themselves, the boat would be sparred off and progress resumed, and continued until interrupted by another sandbar or a wood landing.

On our boat the passengers amused themselves as best they could. A half dozen tables were surrounded by gentlemen, who, with figured pieces of pasteboard, were settling the possessorship of small piles of circular red and white pieces of ivory, technically known as "chips." Of course the play was only to pass the time, with just stakes enough to add a slight zest to the amusement;—in short, it was merely a "little game of poker, to kill time." At one table, I noticed a sleepy-looking individual with a broken nose, another with long white fingers and a Chatham-street cast of countenance, playing with a beef contractor of no marked expression, but whose chief virtue consisted in a well-stuffed wallet. They were having a quiet little game of poker, just to kill time, when Chatham-street dealt the contractor four "tens." Contractor endeavored to look unconcerned, and "swelled" the "pile" a dollar. He with the broken nose "passed out," and then Chatham-street, after apparently being astonished at the boldness of the other, and studying intently his "hand," remarked that he believed Contractor was bluffing, and then "saw" his dollar and "went" him five "better." Contractor made that "raise" good, and took one card. Chatham-street took the same number, and Contractor had the "age," when the other bet a "chip." The first "saw" the "chip" and "raised" it ten dollars. Chatham-street responded and raised him twenty-five. Contractor began to look nervous, but thinking the other might be "bluffing," came out with his wallet, "saw" the twenty-five and "raised" fifty. The fifty came up, and after it a raise of fifty more. Contractor grew scared, but, after considerable hesitation, "saw" the fifty and "called" his opponent. The latter displayed four queens: the game ended by Contractor leaving the table in much tribulation and disgust. A few minutes later I walked out on the guards, where I saw the gentleman with the broken nose and him of the white fingers dividing a roll of bills—each stowed a fat roll in his right-hand vest pocket, and then, with an air of calm complacency, walked in the cabin and patronized the barkeeper to the extent of a pair of whisky-straights and another of cigars.

To cut the matter of the journey to this point short, I will only add that I left Lagrange Sunday morning and reached this place the next Saturday night.

I came here, intending to accompany the Grand Expedition southwards, whose object is supposed to be the much talked of movement called "opening the Mississippi River." The Northwest, having fought tolerably well during the war, and being of some slight consequence in a physical point of view, the magnates of eastern and other railroads have, it seems, at length concluded to yield to its wishes, and allow the river to be opened. Accordingly, orders to that effect were issued some two months ago, and the plan of "opening the Mississippi" was immediately commenced. The commander of the expedition, with commendable activity, instantly started for the capital of a prominent Western State, where he commenced "opening the river," by engaging rooms at the best hotel in town, where he still remains—engaged in the same business—opening the river. Other necessary operations were not neglected to insure success in opening the river. Several of the gunboats came from Memphis, and below, up to Cairo, and received a new coat of paint—all the officers of the land forces who could, immediately obtained a twenty days' furlough, and left for home, while at the same time Gen. CURTIS, in order to expedite the opening of the river, ordered Gen. STEELE, at Helena, to report immediately with all his available forces at St. Louis, which, at the time, was in great danger from a regiment of guerrillas under HINDMAN at Little Rock, Ark., and who, any moment, might cross the thousand miles or so that separated him from St. Louis, and capture that city without warning.

Nor was this all that was done to make sure the process of opening the river. Gen. STEELE and command, upon arriving at St. Louis, were immediately sent back to Helena by Gen. HALLECK; and at the same time an expedition went down the river to capture Arkansas Post, an important rebel position a short distance from the Mississippi, on the Arkansas River. In order that so important an operation might not fail, the following special order was issued:

Headquarters, District of Eastern Arkansas, Helena, Ark., Nov. 15, 1862.

Special Field Order, No. 1.—The following signals and rules will be observed:

I. 1 whistle, stop; 2 to go ahead; 3 to communicate; 1—2 distress; 1—3 attack; 1—4 danger.

II. Boats must keep as close together as practicable and obey signals.

III. Soldiers must be as little exposed as possible, and guards must be stationed on the hurricane deck.

IV. No firing allowed under any pretence, except by command of an officer of the steamer.

V. The boats will proceed in the following order in the Mississippi River: *Hiawatha, Gladiator, City Belle, Iatan, Meteor, Ohio Belle, Gazelle, Imperial, Tecumseh, Nebraska, Rocket, Key West, Evansville, Decatur, J. R. Williams.*

If we enter White River, the *Iatan* will go ahead.

By command of Brig.-Gen. ALVIN P. HOVEY.

JOHN E. PHILLIPS, A. A. General.

W. H. MORGAN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

All these boats, laden down with soldiers, batteries and munitions of war, set forth, reached White River, and found the water so low that none of the boats could pass; and in consequence they returned. One would think that the stage of water could have been learned by less than fifteen steamboats loaded with troops; but still as the operation of "opening the river" is one of great magnitude, it includes, necessarily, many intricate movements which an amateur in strategy, like myself, cannot understand—hence it is undoubtedly the case that the late movements of boats down the river and their return, had some important part in the programme of "opening the river."

At present, the preparations here for opening the river are extensive and well advanced—we only lack troops, gunboats, the presence of the commander, munition supplies, &c. As soon as these small deficiencies are supplied, we shall proceed to open the Mississippi River.

Helena is situated in Phillips County, one of the wealthiest cotton-growing counties in Arkansas. Its population was originally 60,000, of whom 10,000 were whites, the balance slaves; and of the latter there is scarcely a baker's dozen in the entire county. Since the arrival of our forces, the negroes either have all absconded or else their masters, reduced to destitution, have been unable to support them, and have sent them away. Notwithstanding all the cotton that has been shipped from here, there are still thousands of acres lying outside our lines that never have been touched.

Here two distinguished characters have flourished—just below the town DE SOTO built a fort, whose outlines are still visible; and just back of where we are in camp is the spot where MURRELL, the great land pirate, made his headquarters. Here, too, ends the range of hills thrown up by the great earthquake which commenced at New-Madrid, and for a distance of nearly 300 miles upheaved the low river banks into a series of picturesque bluffs that will do no discredit to the wildest scenery of the Rocky Mountains.

The command in the advance is the Second Brigade, under charge of Acting Brig.-Gen. VANDEUR, formerly member of Congress from Iowa, and who, from a successful politician, has become a popular and efficient officer. His command is made up mostly of veteran troops and includes the Ninth Iowa and HAYDEN'S Battery, both of which gained a national reputation at Sugar Creek and Pea Ridge. More anon.

GALWAY.

INTERESTING FROM PORT ROYAL.

How Thanksgiving Day was Observed—A Festival at Fort Pulaski—Music, Feasting, Games and Dancing.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1862.

The steamer *Union*, Capt. WILSON, of New-York, from Havana, with a cargo of fruit, put into this port yesterday afternoon short of coal, and through the kindness of Admiral DUPONT, her necessities having been supplied, she will leave at 8 o'clock this morning. Opportunities of sending our mails having lately become infrequent, the Post-office Department avails itself of this chance conveyance, and hearing these facts an hour before the steamer's departure, I hasten to write the TIMES whatever of interest I know. In truth, there is not much to say, and of news, in the strict sense of the word, I have not a word. But we have celebrated a Thanksgiving since I last wrote, and a brief account of the manner in which the day was passed may interest our friends at home.

Thursday, the 27th, was designated by Brig.-Gen. SAXTON, the Military Governor of the Department, as a day for thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for his mercies, and his recommendation that business should be suspended was very generally observed, not alone by the soldiers, but also by the negroes on the plantations, who have special cause for gratitude in view of the partial opening of the door of Freedom to them and to their children.

The good old Puritan holiday was kept in the camps much in the manner that it might be at home—divine service by the chaplains in the morning, and the rest of the day surrendered to jollity of every kind, so as to make it perfectly distinct in character from the monotous round. Of good things for the feasting I saw no lack, and in the evening a walk through one of the camps revealed boards groaning beneath a weight of beef, poultry, fresh vegetables and fruit puddings, as judging from the fare which ordinarily falls to us, I did not think could have been set out in this Department. Most of the provisions came from the adjacent Islands, the product of negro industry, and I have no doubt that the enterprise of the blacks found ample reward.

The event of the day was a grand *fête* and festival at Fort Pulaski given by Col. BARTON and the officers of the Forty-eighth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, and Company G, of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, Capt. GOULD, composing the garrison. Several of these officers have the happiness of living as comfortable amid "grim-visaged war" as though they were beneath their own vine and fig-tree," having their wives with them and nothing to be desired. These good ladies became for the occasion *matres familias* for the Department, inviting all officers and civilians who could well be spared from other posts to meet with them and keep the festal day, reviving memories of home by looking upon the fort as its representative where they were assured of and received a hearty welcome.

Without being an expert in estimating numbers, I should say that as many as one thousand people availed themselves of the invitation to visit the fort during the day. The steamers *Cosmopolitan, Boston, Matano* and *Flora* each brought a happy party to the *fête*. The three Generals in the Department, with their respective Staffs, were among the guests—Gens. BRANNAN and TERRY spending the day, and Gen. SAXTON arriving in the evening, with a large number of pretty young women, who, for this occasion only, diverted their philanthrophy from the channel in which it ordinarily flows, of blessing to the negroes, toward the young officers in the ball-room who basked in the sunlight of their presence.

The spacious terreplein of the fort furnished an admirable place for the performance of the good old English games of climbing a greased pole, catching a greased pig, running a race blindfold, with wheelbarrows, and sundry others equally comical. The meal feat, however, for utter ludicrousness, carried the palm. Three negroes were competitors for a prize of a five-dollar gold-piece, hidden in a tub of meal. They were to seek it with their heads alone, ignoring the use of their hands, which were securely fastened behind them. Five minutes were given to each man, in which to burrow in the meal, and as their wooly heads and faces emerged from the tub, whitened with flour, the owners almost stifled with their efforts to secure the prize, the singularity of their appearance caused laughter unto tears. Perhaps the best of all the sports was a burlesque dress parade, where officers and men appeared in the most extravagant and grotesque costumes, giving peculiar exhibitions of their proficiency in the manual of arms, and in field movements. A later parade and drill—the usual evening turnout of the whole regiment, was so excellent that in my hearing Gen. BRANNAN pronounced them unsurpassable in precision and simultaneity of movement.

Having alluded to the ball which yielded a great deal of pleasure to the votaries of Terpsichore, I have only time to mention that an excellent supper was served up in a tent 140 feet in length, to which the sea and shore paid tribute of their wealth in fish and fowl, and the guests in grateful attention. This tent and the entire inner walls of the fort were tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and an arrangement of the names of prominent individuals, now and heretofore connected with the Department, in panels between the windows, with evergreen borders, was a pleasing feature of the ornamentation.

The festivities were continued until dawn of yesterday, and a remembrance of the occasion will be fresh in the minds of most of the participants for years to come. The ladies of the fort especially, for their graceful hospitality, will not soon be forgotten.

H. J. W.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Matter of Supplies for the Army—Condition of the Troops.

NINTH DAY.

The Court resumed its sitting this morning, at 11 o'clock. The proceedings of Saturday's session were then read by Recorder PELOUZE, after which the Court proceeded with the transaction of the following business:

Gen. MCDOWELL requested Col. SHRIVER, Chief of Staff, to lay before the Court his letter to Gen. SHIELDS, respecting the procuring of supplies for his (SHIELDS') division. This letter is dated, Headquarters, Department of the Rappahannock, June 4, 1862, and authorizes Gen. SHIELDS to take such supplies as the troops needed, and to give proper receipts for the same to those of Union sentiments; and, further than this, to subsist his horses by grazing.

Gen. SHIELDS, it was stated, at this time was at Luray, up the valley.

Question by Court—Did you or not know that supplies for the army were frequently and largely ordered to be taken from inhabitants of the country in which we were operating?

Answer by Col. Shriver, Chief of McDowell's Staff—I do. I know that Gen. MCDOWELL gave such orders repeatedly, and I have given them myself.

Q.—Was there any account kept at your headquarters of supplies seized from the inhabitants of the country by Gen. MCDOWELL'S command? If you answer Yes, where is the account?

A.—I know that orders were given to the chiefs of the Supplying Department to keep such accounts, but I do not know that it was done regularly or that the account would show all the property that was seized. I know that there were some accounts kept, but I do not know that they were kept regularly for want of returns or certificates from those who made the seizure.

Q.—What attention, if any, was given by Gen. MCDOWELL to any member of his staff under him to ascertain what certificates had been given by Quartermasters and Commissaries in pursuance of general orders No. 8 or 18.

A.—I have repeatedly myself called the attention of the Chief Quartermaster and Chief Commissary to the importance of a compliance with the requirements of those orders and they have as frequently replied by stating the difficulties of getting returns of the articles seized; this was done by Gen. MCDOWELL'S directions.

Q.—Have these orders with respect to returns of property seized ever been complained of?

A.—Yes, Sir, by the Supplying Department.

Q.—Do you know whether Gen. MCDOWELL gave attention to the sanitary condition or the comfort of the troops under his command? If so, what has he done upon the subject of which you have knowledge?

A.—I know that Gen. MCDOWELL was solicitous upon that subject, and by orders and communications to the Commanders and the Staff, enjoined upon them attention to the subject, and by his own inspection and through his staff-officers, to ascertain the condition of the command in that respect.

Q.—State what was the condition of the troops under Gen. MCDOWELL'S command, while you were Chief of Staff.

A.—Sometimes their condition was perfectly satisfactory, in my opinion; at other times of the forced and rapid marches the men suffered, and of course were more or less sick.

Q.—When these circumstances of unusual sickness occurred, did Gen. MCDOWELL give any special attention to the subject. If so, what?

A.—Whenever it was necessary directions were given to the Medical Department as to the disposition to be made of the sick, and to provide necessaries for their comfort.

Q.—Did Gen. MCDOWELL make the instruction and discipline of his troops the subject of his personal attention, and if so, state in what manner, by what means, and to what extent?

Gen. MCDOWELL here requested that the testimony before the Court might be confined to one subject—the second article of the charges upon which they had been examining him during the morning. The question more properly belonged to the fourth article, which had not yet been brought before the Court.

The Court was here cleared to consult upon the question, and upon reassembling it was announced by the Recorder, that in consequence of the embarrassments to which the Court had been subjected by the absence of certain parties, it had decided to take testimony upon subjects as was called forth by the answers to others.

The previous question was then answered as follows:

He did, by the issuing of verbal and written orders to the commanders under him, and by inspections with a view to the enforcement of these orders and instructions, by the correction of abuses on the spot where they came to his knowledge, and endeavoring in minutiæ to effect his desire.

Q.—How did the troops under his command compare with the troops of the other corps in respect to their instruction and discipline?

A.—I had no opportunity to make comparisons, except when a division, for instance, joined his corps from abroad, and became part of his command; these I found inferior in every respect to his command, so far as I could judge.

Q.—Have you any knowledge that the treatment of his officers or men was the cause of any complaint against him by them or any of them?

A.—I cannot call to mind any occasion at present, of which I had personal knowledge, I mean.

Q.—Have you been present with him (Gen. McD.,) at any engagement with the enemy? If so, when and where?

A.—I have. At the battle of Cedar Mountain, on the 9th of August, I think. At the battles of the 29th and 30th—three days, more or less, at Rappahannock Station, some time in August. I do not know what date.

Q.—Have you knowledge of any complaint made by his officers or men as to his conduct in battle, and without now stating what those complaints were, name the persons making them.

A.—Not of my knowledge.

Q.—Same question repeated as to his arrangement of troops in battle?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you seen anything in his conduct or arrangement of his troops showing indecision, indiscretion, or want of proper qualities for the command of a division, corps or department; if so, state fully and particularly what you have seen?

A.—I have not; I have not known of any occasion of an engagement with the enemy of the troops of any other Commander, or portion of his own command, when he could have coöperated with them or rendered them assistance, and failed to do so; I entered the Military Academy in 1829, and remained in the service until 1846; then I resigned; I was reappointed in the service in May, 1861, and have been in the army since that time; I am not able to call to mind any particular case in which any discrimination was made by the General between the property of loyal men and rebels; Gen. MCDOWELL'S aim was to protect Union men, and to take the property of rebels without paying for the same; guards were given when it was thought proper to Union men and rebels; I do not know any other matter in relation to the conduct of Gen. MCDOWELL showing any treachery, inefficiency, or incapability. To promote the efficiency and mobility of his troops, Gen. MCDOWELL made timely calls upon commanders to ascertain the condition of supplies of all kinds in possession of their respective commands, with a view to the procurement of any deficiency in the same, and by ordering the chiefs of the supply departments to take immediate measures to supply what was needed. By causing commanders of divisions to divest themselves of every unnecessary article that would require more transportation than was deemed fit and proper, and by impressing upon them the importance of reducing the amount of these articles before going into the field or on marches. In respect to discipline, by the issuing of orders, and their enforcement in every possible respect. At Rectortown, finding a detachment of sick men left there, the General took special pains to have their wants supplied, and to rebuke the Surgeon in charge for neglecting the men. In the case of some sick men, ordered to Washington from Fredericksburg, he ordered the arrest and trial of the delinquent surgeon who had them in charge.

Adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

Report of Capt. Dahlgren.

The report from the Ordnance Department, by Capt. J. A. DAHLGREN, abounds in interesting and important matter. He first urges that suitable provision of ordnance material be made for the probable future necessities of the navy, and after suggesting various other steps which should at once be taken to increase the efficiency of his department, turns to the discussion of "Iron-clads and Ordnance." He sketches the progress made by our own, as well as by the French and English Governments in the construction and the improvement of ordnance, discusses the difficulties in constructing a ship impregnable to the heaviest shot, and in working a gun of the largest calibre. In the experiments which have been made in England, he acknowledges that the advantages remain with the guns, and there, he thinks, they will continue for the present. He adds:

> It would be unwise, however, to rush to the conclusion that armor is needless because the most powerful ordnance should, under skillful guidance, be able to pierce it. For even against such cannon a ship may delay the conclusive difficulty long enough to make its own guns of avail; and, when opposed to any but these heaviest pieces, will still be in effect impregnable.
>
> The case of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* affords an illustration. No one supposes that either of these vessels could have escaped serious injury if subjected to a course of target firing from the most recent and powerful descriptions of ordnance; yet they sustained for four hours the utmost effort of each other's batteries. The *Monitor* was hardly more than scarred by the fire of the very guns which, on the preceding day, had, in a fourth of the time, acted most destructively on the hulls and crews of two fine wooden frigates. A very high official authority (Duke of SOMERSET, First Lord of the Admiralty, House of Lords, April 3, 1862,) has, to be sure, imputed the default of injury to life or limb in this combat to a lack of powder in the artillery which the two vessels carried—which is no doubt true—but it is equally true that no guns of light weight and kind now used in the British navy would have effected as much under like circumstances. These cannon are not "idle against iron-plates," as may be shown by their operations upon samples of *Warrior* targets on which they have been tried here. Nor are they rifled shell ordnance. Nor is their initial velocity as low as 900 feet, as stated by the Duke.
>
> The 11-inch guns of the *Monitor* were designed chiefly for shells, which were computed to leave with a velocity of at least 1,250 to 1,300 feet. In the action, shot were used with an initial velocity of 1,120 feet. But since that, the same class of gun has been ascertained to be capable of throwing solid shot of 169 pounds, with a charge of 30 pounds, giving an initial velocity of 1,400 feet. The 9-inch guns of the *Merrimac* were intended principally for a shell of 72 pounds and a charge of 10 pounds, and therefore giving an initial velocity of about 1,400 feet. But they can be safely used with a solid shot, and 13½ pounds of powder, which produces an initial velocity of 1,290 feet. One of these guns was fired 750 times with its shell, and then five hundred times with shot and the high charge, showing no symptom of giving way after such severe usage. The Duke of Somerset more nearly approached the present state of the question, when he doubted the capacity of plates finally to resist the action of ordnance, but was in fault in overestimating the service to be expected of the Armstrong gun.
>
> With regard to the results spoken of as obtained in England which assign a superiority to the solid plates, it may or may not be that Capt. ERICSSON selected, or was compelled to use one-inch plates in making up his total thickness—for at that time there was very little choice in the matter; but it is certain that the practice made here proves that several plates made into one are preferable on many accounts to one solid plate, and would be so altogether if it were not for the increased number of bolts that become requisite, and are the weakness of all such plating. Indeed, even with this disadvantage, it remains to be seen whether, by any process, a very thick solid plate can be made equal in its texture to the thinner plates. For in every instance where I have seen a solid plate pierced by a shot, the imperfection at the welds has been made manifest by their separation, although externally none such could be perceived. In this connection it may also be observed, that for want of information it is not possible for us to form a trustworthy opinion, from the incidents of the combat, of the relative powers, offensive and defensive, of the two vessels. We know the armament of the *Monitor*, and also that she was not in any way crippled by the fire of the *Merrimac;* the most telling blow was on the pilot-house, but this did not affect the immediate efficiency of the vessel.
>
> On the other hand, we do not know to what extent the *Merrimac* was injured by the fire of the *Monitor*, nor, with any certainty, what guns she carried. Among those recovered with the Norfolk Navy-yard was a 9-inch, which, by the mutilation of sight masses, trunnions, &c., must have been one of those which our men attempted to destroy on evacuating the yard in April, 1861. Its muzzle being broken off, induces the belief that it was also one of the guns of the *Merrimac*, which, in the official report of her proceedings on the 8th of March, is stated to have had the chase shot off. The end of an elongated shell was also found in the plates of the *Monitor*, showing that such projectiles were fired by the *Merrimac.* These facts seem to confirm a current rumor that the vessel had 9-inch guns on the sides, and rifled guns at each end—probably 32-pounders—as we find pieces of this description used very commonly by the Confederates, or else one of the Blakely pattern, a few of which are also known to have been furnished to them. If this be true, then the metal was entirely too light to affect the *Monitor*, and will account, in a measure, for the little damage she sustained.
>
> As so much interest was, at the time, attracted to the material of the shot used by the *Monitor*, and it was averred by high authority that if she had not been restricted to those of cast iron, but had been allowed to fire the wrought-iron shot put on board for the purpose, the *Merrimac* would have been sunk, I am induced to say a few words in order to correct any erroneous impression that may still exist on the subject. The cast-iron shot fired by the *Monitor* average about 169 pounds, and, being used with 15 pounds of powder, had an initial velocity of about 1,120 feet. After the action I caused ten of the *Monitor's* wrought-iron shot to be weighed; they were found to be 186 to 187 pounds; therefore, (with a charge of 15 pounds,) their initial velocity would have been about 1,050 feet. So that, by using the wrought-iron shot, the projectile velocity would have been reduced; and though in no great degree, yet to that extent, whatever it was, would have increased the very cause of insufficient power—if, as generally conceded, the effect of shock be proportional to the V2xW. Secondly, if the criticism were intended rather for the interior tenacity of the cast iron, which was therefore assumed to lessen the effect of the cast-iron shot when compared with those of wrought iron, then it is only to be said that the theory is directly at variance with the facts as exhibited in the practice executed under my immediate direction, and witnessed by yourself and many others. The cast-iron shot does break, and the wrought-iron is only crushed; but while the latter lodges in the 4½-inch plate, the former (both being of 11 inches) passes completely through the plate, and nearly through the wooden backing of 20 inches, making a larger hole and badly cracking the plate.
>
> The proper mode of increasing the power of the *Monitor's* guns was to have increased the charge, which the gun was capable of enduring safely, to the extent of 30 pounds; but this was not known at the time, and all will admit that the occasion was not one when any risk was to be incurred unnecessarily. The *Monitor* only fired 42 shot, and of these, many no doubt failed to strike, from the unavoidable difficulty of aiming with perfect precision.
>
> Setting aside the disadvantage due to a first essay in a combat of this kind, the circumstances were entirely favorable to exhibiting the full powers of iron-clad ships like the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*—the distances being short and the object but little above or below the level. When much elevation is required, particularly on account of the height of the object, the fire of any ship-of-war loses proportionally in effect, by reason of the difficulty in aiming; and the vessel is also more exposed to damage; in the close ports of an iron-clad the former must be seriously aggravated, of which we had an example in the attack upon the work on the James River, when the *Galena* and *Monitor* participated, and could never make their guns tell fully as they would have done had the batteries been lower.
>
> The operations that have been conducted here, with reference to the power of different cannon and projectiles, as well as the resistance of iron plating, have been so far satisfactory that the results derived have been consistent. Still they are liable to such qualification as may be properly due to practice upon targets only, and in some sense favor the defence, because many sources of weakness which are unavoidable in the extensive structure of a ship are undisclosed in the strong, new and well-knit targets, but will appear when vessels are subjected to fire, and to the wear and tear of time and service, especially at sea. So long as the ponderous armor is merely attached to the ship, and is not made to contribute to the strength of the fabric, but severely taxes that strength, so long will there be involved a serious element of deterioration which will after a while impair the general capacity for endurance, and in the end unfit the ship for battle. In this respect, as in many others, the turret-class are to be excepted from much of the preceding remark; and are probably of greater and more certain endurance under severe fire than the ordinary plated vessel. So far, they are likely to find the most fitting sphere for their peculiar powers in the less troubled waters of harbors and rivers; though the ability that has devised them may also be able to give a wider scope to their usefulness."

Capt. DAHLGREN then discusses the proper mode of arming iron-clads, comparing the respective advantages of rifled and smooth-bore ordnance. He says:

> "If, in battering an iron-clad, penetration only shall be the paramount consideration and other effects merely incidental, the rifle cannon must be selected. But if the concussion and shattering of the plate and its backing be preferred, with such penetration as might be consequent thereon, then the heavy, swift, round projectile will supply the blow best adapted to such work.
>
> So long as the present mode of plating continues, there can be little doubt that it will be most effectively attacked by cracking and breaking the iron, starting the bolts, stripping off the armor, and breaking away large portions of the wooden structure within. And to this mode of action I feel more inclined, after witnessing its effects upon a number of targets plated with solid iron, or with thin plates bolted into one—the direction of the fire being perpendicular or oblique.
>
> The iron-clad *Galena* suffered most in this way. The fire was so well directed (distance 600 yards) that most of the shot were clustered about the middle of the side exposed, as if the funnel had served for a mark. Several remained where they had lodged in the iron plating, which, by measurement, proved to be 64-pounders; others had only dinted the armor and fallen off, while a few had passed entirely through. Seen from the outside, the damage did not appear considerable, but within it was evidently irreparable, for the entire structure of the vessel was so shattered that there was little power of resistance left.
>
> The number of guns being very much reduced, of necessity, in iron-clads, particularly in the turrets, which will only accommodate a pair of them, it would naturally be supposed that the weight of broadside would also be limited. But the very large calibres that are likely to be adopted will so far compensate for the loss in number that the diminution of power will not be important, and in some instances there will be a gain in weight of projectile. Thus, the *Merrimac* originally threw 1,424 pounds from the broadside, and the recent changes have increased this to 2,440 pounds; whereas the *Roanoke*, which belonged to that class, and is now converted into a turret ship, will throw 2,700 pounds at an object abeam, when fully armed, and 900 pounds ahead or astern.
>
> There must be, however, a material reduction in the celerity of fire with guns and projectiles so large as the 11-inch, whatever may be the mechanical appliances which may be brought to assist. An 11-inch gun, with a well-disciplined crew, can be fired once a minute; but there must be much improvement in any mode now suggested, before a 15-inch gun can be fired once in thrice that time. As a certain capacity for repetition is essential to the general power of a battery, there is thus involved a disadvantage which can only be compensated to any extent by the great concentration of effect in the individual projectiles. For it may be conceived that the effects of shells of 330 pounds and shot of 450 pounds, will be damaging beyond any experience in former batteries.
>
> What may be the power of such ordnance against iron-cased ships—comparative or absolute—remains to be ascertained. This, as well as the piece itself, is yet but an experiment."

Capt. DAHLGREN thinks it behooves us to look after our coast defences promptly. Regarding this port, he says:

> "My own views are, that a trustworthy and thorough defence can only be made by a harmonious and just combination of forts, iron-clads and rams, with such other minor auxiliaries as may be contributed to the general purpose; singly, neither would be effectual.
>
> 1. The principal defences by land are to be at Sandy Hook, the Narrows, and upon all the little islands near the City. Whatever may be selected as the material of the interior structure, the exterior must be of iron. Lines of earthworks will also be useful in assisting and completing the position of the main work. But by no means should bare masonry be exposed to the action of rifle cannon.
>
> 2. The sites of these works should be at a reasonable height above the water, because the fire of ships always loses much of its effect against elevated objects; and iron-clads have still greater difficulties to contend with from the very limited degree of elevation which their ports permit, and the obstacles that interpose in aiming deliberately. For these reasons the forts at the Narrows are illy calculated to hinder the passage of an iron-clad, or even to withstand its direct attack; less so, indeed, than the seemingly insignificant earthworks on the elevated plateau to the left.
>
> 3. A sufficient number of iron-clads should be ready to assist the forts, and to fill in the gaps left between them.
>
> 4. With these should act the most powerful rams that can be built. Their construction to be very powerful, their lines very fine, draft moderate, filled with steam power, and impervious to shot. This description of steamer ought never to act singly; for by a skillful and timely change in direction the vessel attacked might elude the blow and leave no good opportunity to renew it for some time; a second or a third ram, coöperating with the first, would make it impossible to avoid a direct blow from one of them. It is obvious, also, that rams would be of little force in chase, unless their speed were very much greater than that of the other vessel.
>
> Obstructions of various kinds, may also be placed at different parts of the channel.
>
> It will be seen that I now have in view only the main passage to the city—the Raritan Bay and the 'Kills' being easily defensible.
>
> The same remarks which apply to New-York are also applicable to many other seaports, such as Newport, Portland, &c. And on the Pacific side, most especially to San Francisco, which, though remote from the scene of the present struggle, is yet worth all attention and care in fortifying it against attack, for this superb harbor should not be exposed to the least mischance.
>
> The greatly-increased importance of Key West, and similar islands, demands improvements in their fortifications, with a sufficient number of iron-clads and rams."

In conclusion, the positive necessity of at once instituting a school for instruction in naval gunnery, is insisted upon.

[Advertisement.]

Housekeepers are earnestly requested to give PYLE'S O. K. Soap a trial. In addition to our knowledge of its superior washing qualities, we have the strongest approval of many competent judges; and still more practical indications, in a rapidly increasing demand. The Editors of this and other dailies and weeklies are using it in their families, and can testify. Sold by grocers generally.

[Advertisement.]

"LIFE EVERLASTING."—This is a flower greatly prized by the maidens of Switzerland, but which grows on such inaccessible heights that their lovers sometimes die in the effort to reach one. In an equal degree is a KNOX hat prized by an American girl on the head of father, brother, husband or lover. But fortunately he need not die to get it. Only go to No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

TO MERCHANTS, CLERKS, AND BOOK-KEEPERS.—A phrenological description would disclose the real capabilities, and adaptation for special callings. What can I do best? Should I become a Statesmen, a Cashier, or, can I buy better than I can sell? In what department can I succeed best? An examination at No. 308 Broadway, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, will reveal the real state of things.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 3—*In steamship Persia for Liverpool*—A. C. Graham, New-York; Mrs. Geo. A. Hearn, Maine; N. C. Graham, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. Brown, Seguard and child, London; Walter Magee, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. P. Seymour, Kenway, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Roberts, Jr., New-York; Hon. John Young, Montreal Wm. Sloane, New-York; Wm. Birkett, Hamilton T. King, Illinois; Rev. Edward S. Brady, New-York; Mr. Stuart, Belgian Consul at Charleston; Thos. Maxwell, Liverpool; Geo. A. Townley, New-York; Mrs. Townley, New-York; J. Edwards, Boston; J. Binel, London, C. W.; Mr. and Mrs. S. Levy and two children, New-Orleans; N. B. Strange, New-York; R. B. Smith, Philadelphia; M. G. Freebody, Quebec; Mrs. Keyser, Cincinnati; H. J. Wess, London; E. Provenstedt, H. Hermann and son, New-York; Mrs. Nicholas and two children, Cincinnati; Jas. Leishmar, Montreal; J. W. Eldes, J. W. Cunningham, Liverpool; Miss Wheeler, New-York; Miss E. Dean, England; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Gleason, Boston; Mrs. Miller and three children, Montreal; A. Mitchell, W. Patten, Alloa; W. Ross, T. S. Holford, England; F. R. Fowler, Peekskill; B. W. Paynter, Pittsburgh; Jas. W. Dunham, Jos. Stett, Geo. Richmond, W. F. Merrill, F. Daysters, R. K. Davey, New-York; B. Barrelet, Switzerland; George W. P. Woodruffe, England; J. A. de Larsalle, San Francisco; Alex. Stuart, Sydney, N. S. W.; J. W. Jones, Cincinnati; J. H. Denning, New-York; E. Fitley, New-York; N. F. Miller, New-York; L. Pome, Pittsburgh; R. H. Smith, do.; Wm. Callwell, New-York; Robert Mun, Montreal; Joel Johnson, England; A. M. Farley, Montreal; Charles Boyden, Nassau; E. Macnamara, England; Wm. Henison, New-York; Edward Kowalsky, Paris; John McCartney, Nassau; G. F. Weiss, Paris; Jules Duponey, San Francisco; H. German, Brooklyn; A. Sichel, California; L. Herschmann, New-York; Wm. Sanderson, New-York; James Milburn, San Francisco; Henry Hart, St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. R. Russell and infant, Peoria, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Cortes, New-York; J. Charlesworth, Toronto; C. Spring, Ohio; F. Lafirach, Ohio. Thomas Gilpin, England; Jos. Vogwell, do.; H. Punch, do.; J. Amos, do.; C. Haws, do.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport City of Richmond, from Beaufort and Port Royal—Capt. J. W. Chase, Capt. W. M. McArthur, Capt. O. Lawrence, E. H. Reynolds, C. Vanderbilt, Jr., F. Buckley, Mr. Signan, Jos. Stewart, H. E. Taylor, Wm. H. Foster, Wm. Wright, G. Wade, E. M. Tyler, O. H. Tyler, Jos. Landy, J. B. Sinclair, Mr. Douglass, G. W. King, A. Whitean, and 32 in second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 08 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets.... 5 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 55 | Gov. Island. 6 44 | Hell Gate.... 8 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3.

Cleared.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia.

Ship Dr. Barth, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg, Sloman & Edge.

Barks Advance, (Br.,) Carn, Belfast, Boyd & Hincken; Striden, (Norw.,) Neilsen, Cork, Holmboe & Co.; Mary, Gibbs, Elizabethport; Victor Emanuel, (Norw.,) Kuhnle, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Zenas Coffin, Packard, Antwerp, Starbuck & Co.; Mary Ann Peters, Sanford, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; Henry Booth, Drummond, Havana, ——; John Wesley, Potter, Montevideo, E. P. Buck & Co.; La Plata, Crowell, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Brigs Camilla, (Br.,) Strickland, London, [illegible]; Sarah Wooster, Lord, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Soko, (Aus.,) Glavich, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; Lady Speed, Port Royal, Bishop & Co.; C. F. O'Brien, New-Orleans, D. C. Murray; Ceylon, (Br.,) King, Halifax, D. R. De Wolfe.

Schooners Wanpanna, Swain, Smyrna, Del.; G. R. Fisher, Milford, Del.; Margaret Reinhart, Pierson, Philadelphia; John F. Doughty, Leeds, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, [illegible]; J. Crowell; Astoria, Smith, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Catharine, Eaton, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Neptune's Bride, Gillett, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Boundary, Davis, Boston, F. Talbot & Co.; Louisa Dyer, Jameson, Boston; Sea Ranger, Smith, Port-au-Prince, Wilson & Camman; Sallie Jackson, Godfrey, New-Orleans, Bentley, Smith & Co.; John, Falkingham, Boston, Ferguson & Wood; Prince Consort, (Br.,) Peyron, Charlottetown, C. H. Trumbull; Breeze, Hulse, St. Pierre, Martinique, Merrill & Abbott; Ann S. Brown, Brown, Philadelphia; T. S. Grier, Darborough, Camden; James Wilson, Senegal, Point-a-Petre, Vatable & S. R. Rayne; M. L. Dayton, Harris, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop Delaware, Gibbs, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport City of Richmond, Kelly, Beaufort and Port Royal 86 hours, in ballast, and 86 passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cunliff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meakins, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Welland, Arnold, Montreal, via Portland, Me., and New-Bedford 10 ds.

Ship Wm. Woodbury, (of Portland,) McLellan, Bremen 60 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Thomas Dunham, Drummond, Bath 5 ds., in ballast to Thomas Dunham.

Bark George Kidd, (Br., of Arbroath,) Bayles, London 54 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark N. M. Haven, (of Portland,) Hall, Matanzas Nov. 20, with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Sld. in co. with schr. Campbell, for Portland.

Bark Comet, (of Bath,) Rogers, Leghorn Oct. 7, passed Gibraltar Oct. 22, with marble, rags, &c., to Cerero, Grund & Co.

Brig S. Wooster, Lloyd, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. N. C. Harris, Leighton, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Shaw, Wilmington, Del., 2 ds., with flour to master.

Schr. S. M. Shaddick, Tyler, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. W. G. Mailler, Mailler, Bangor, with lumber for Alexandria, D. C.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Crowell, Danvers, Mass., 4 ds., with fish.

Schr. Flora King, ——, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. J. Turner, Crowell, ——, Providence.

BELOW—Bark Viola; also, one bark, unknown.

SAILED—U. S. transport Che Kiang. Steamship Persia, for Liverpool.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

By Telegraph.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 3—Arr. brigantine Clyde, from New-York. Sailed—Steamer Dictator, for Buffalo, N. Y.; schr. Brooks, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

CANALBOAT SUNK.—The canalboat Phillips, from Buffalo, with 8,000 bushels of barley, this morning, while towing up the East River, struck the bulkhead of Pier No. 27, and stove in her bow. She was immediately towed to Governor's Island, where she now lies sunk.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The steamships Ruby and Giraffe sailed from Greenock Nov. 14, for the purpose of running the blockade.—(By telegraph.)

Foreign Ports.

[PER HIBERNIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Nov. 9, Belle, at Cadiz; 10th, Sarah Flagg, at Alicante; 12th, Johan Benjamin, at Dungeness; 15th, Henry, at Antwerp; Edwin, at Havre; 16th, M. Livingstone, at do.; 17th, Diligence, at Hamburg; Connecticut and Bridgewater, at Liverpool; 17th, Young Sam, at do.; 18th, Wiezenaum, at do.; 16th, Deutchland and Patrick Henry, at Deal; 18th, Henry and Byzantium, at Deal; 17th, Union, at Londonderry; 19th, Thomas Terry, at Queenstown; Elizabeth, at Dundee.

Arrived from Baltimore—Nov. 16, Casilda, at Dungeness; Sir J. Franklin, at Deal; 14th, Sabine, in the Clyde.

Arrived from Akyab—Nov. 17, Monk L. Patten, at Deal.

Sailed for New-York—Nov. 16, Nelly, from Palermo; 13th, Hydra, from Galway; 15th, Southern Eagle, from Waterford; 18th, Alexander Marshall, Gen. McClellan, Victory, Templar and Franedame, from Liverpool; 19th, Aurora and R. A. Hiern, from do.

Sailed for Portland—Nov. 17, Hauptman, Venderluke and Syldernow, from Cowes.

MEM.—The Henrietta, from Swansea for New-York, was abandoned at sea. Crew saved.

The Taurland, from Cardiff for New-York, and the Windward, from Newport for Boston, are at Falmouth, with rudders damaged.

The steamer Hong Hong is ashore near Han Kow.

The Dr. Kane is at Lough Swilly, leaky.

[PER CHINA.]

Arrived from New-York—Nov. 10, Guila and H. Q. Barber, at Gibraltar; 11th, Elizabeth, at Malta; 21st, Arctic, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Nov. 21, Melento, at Belfast; Arab, at Greenock.

Arrived from Bangor—Nov. 20, J. C. Lark, at Bristol.

Sailed for New-York—Nov. 19, Heendahl, Eleson Dock and Queen Victoria, from Cardiff; Victoria, from Liverpool; 20th, Progress and Success, from do.; 21st, Hellespont, Adelaide, Belle and North American, from do.

Sailed for Philadelphia—Nov. 20, Tonawanda, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—Nov. 21, Wild Cat, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Nassau—Nov. 21, Thistle, (screw steamer,) Senator and Monmouth, from Liverpool.

MEM.—The Premier, from Cork for Quebec, was abandoned at sea. Crew saved.

Latest via Queenstown.

Arrived from New-York—Nord Amerika, off Dungeness; S. W. Pike, at Deal.

The Shashameet, ashore near Gluff Harbor, Australia, has got off.

SMITH & BROTHER
BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA PALE,
BURTON,
PALE AND AMBER
STOCK ALES.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
NEW-YORK.

PURE GLYCERINE SOAP,
MADE BY F. S. CLEAVER.
Delicate in perfume, very emollient in lather and warranted not to injure the skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores; wholesale depot Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. ROYSTON.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A LADY WHO has had several years' experience in teaching, a reengagement as teacher in a private family, or as daily governess. She teaches the English branches, French and German, which she speaks fluently, music and drawing. Can give best of references. No objections to leave the City. Call, or address Mrs. D., at Mr. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, by a most excellent servant, a Protestant, with the best of City references from her last employer. Can be seen at Bookham's, No. 400 4th-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—LESSONS IN SPANISH FROM A Lady. Address SPANISH, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE, FOR MANUFACTURING purposes, in a central location, at moderate terms. Address T. B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew	$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew	10,000
5, 38, 51, drew	10,000
47, 48, 49, drew	5,450
31, 56, 68, drew	5,000
17, 31, 56, drew	5,000
17, 30, 38, drew	5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,299 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.

For information or circulars address
J. A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.